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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Kindness Wins B. E. F.

Herriot and MacDonald Agree

Bernard Shaw Pelts Patriots

Woman Heads U. S. Legation

Whistler's 'Mother' Travels

TEN representatives of the so-called Bonus Expeditionary Forces invade the White House to censure and demand—and leave it President Hoover's friends. The visitors, led by Hoke Smith, their field commander, author of the B. E. F.'s resolution of "100 per cent opposition to Herbert Hoover," find themselves unexpectedly admitted to the Chief Executive's presence. He talks to them in kindly tones, explains why he cannot put their personal desires above the interests of all of the 25,000,000 American families, chides them for an intended disrespect, sees them change their attitude toward him, and wishes them well as they depart after offering him their confidence and support. A soft answer turneth away wrath—and dissipates some harmful hallucinations.

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¶ London sees Premier Herriot and Prime Minister MacDonald agree that a four-power parley with Germany on its return to the Disarmament Conference should be held. Italy, the fourth power, has approved. The immediate difficulty is framing an invitation Germany will accept. MacDonald and Herriot talk without a table in the room. No pen and paper to make things fail through formality—No chance to table the plan before they work it out.

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¶ G. Bernard Shaw offers a bold suggestion for establishing world peace—the extermination of patriots. "Patriotism," he declares in Esprit Français, "is a pernicious, psychopathic form of idiocy; it is the only force that leads to war without reason." He sees the patriot's intense, narrow devotion to country leaving him unable to appreciate the rights of a foreigner to live. Bernard Shaw swings the broad weapon of satire, but he strikes an outstanding evil of the day—A selfish nationalism is holding back the world.

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¶ The United States has a woman acting as its Minister to a foreign capital for the first time. Miss Frances Elizabeth Willis, third secretary, heads the American Legation at Stockholm during a month's absence of Minister John M. Morehead. Military, naval and commercial attachés, as well as a Consul-General and Consul, report to her. There is no first secretary and the second secretary is absent. Miss Willis sends a cable that satisfies Secretary of State Stimson that she can fill the job—"The Minister left last night; I have assumed charge."

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¶ Paris capitulates to suburban bus lines. Ten fast autobus services are to be established at once between the Place de la Concorde and a dozen outlying towns, as far away as Fontainebleau and Meaux. Such buses have been barred in the past because of competition with the tram services operated by the Department of the Seine. The difficulty is met by prohibiting the buses from picking up passengers in certain sections. Thus Paris follows the example of London and New York—Former rail riders will go by bus until they can go by air.

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¶ Washington sees the folly of a handshaking marathon for the President of the United States. President Hoover, after a busy day, receives the individual greetings of 3000. When a ring worn by a visitor cuts his hand, the still lengthy procession of White House guests allows the weary but willing Chief Executive to retire. A much-needed change in presidential practices is foreseen—Perhaps citizens will let him say it with flowers.

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¶ Tokyo says Katsuji Debuchi triumphs over an opposing political clique and will be returned as American Ambassador. Foreign Minister Uchida is reported as making final decision when influential American friends of the Ambassador send word that he would be welcomed at Washington. Mr. Debuchi will tour Manchuria before returning via Europe. Thus he will be able to clear up many mysteries in the Tokyo war reports—Is it true, for instance, that when Chinese soldiers wipe out they're bandits, and that when they won't they're guerrillas?

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ France lends the United States James McNeill Whistler's famous portrait of his mother. Brought from the Louvre under guard, it will be shown at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, in November. This, one of the world's best-loved paintings, by the great American artist, was painted in 1871, was refused, then accepted by the Royal Academy in London, found no buyer in New York at a low price, was bought by France for the Luxembourg in 1891 on the urging of Georges Clemenceau, was admitted to the Louvre in 1926, and stands on an easel near the "Mona Lisa." Pilgrims come to it from everywhere. People of all tongues understand its tender message—The immeasurable majesty of motherhood.

Labor Department to Listen To Educators on Doak Rule

Husband at Ellis Island Hearing Says Foreign Students Order Is Merely 'Defensive' and Officials Will Respect Opinions of College Heads

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Mr. W. W. Husband, Assistant Secretary of Labor, at a hearing before him yesterday at Ellis Island on the department's ruling against foreign students who enter the United States expecting to work their way, characterized the decision as merely a "defensive" one and declared that the department would respect the opinions of university executives in deciding individual cases and would coöperate with them as much as possible.

Mr. Charles A. Oberwager, a former magistrate, represented several students whom the ruling affected.

Charging that the Department of Labor, in making the ruling, has usurped the rights and prerogatives of college presidents in limiting the activities of students, Mr. Oberwager declared that it was "silly" to believe that employment of a few hundred students who come from abroad could affect seriously the ability of American workmen to find jobs. Such action against foreign students might result in retaliatory measures abroad, he held.

Only 10 cases have been protested to the Department of Labor despite the opposition to the ruling, Mr. Husband said. Each case will be considered separately and on its own merits, he declared.

The Department of Labor made the ruling because thousands of refugees from Russia and territories lost by Turkey at the close of the World War have been using privileges accorded foreign students as a means of entering the United States, Mr. Husband said. As a result, there are thousands of persons in this country who pose as students, but who have no intention of studying, but are employed in manual labor, he explained.

Mr. Husband said he knew of no case in which the demand for the posting of the $500 bond had been enforced. At the close of the hearing, which lasted more than two hours, Mr. Oberwager was reported to have said that he had been convinced that the ruling was not such a menace to students as he had formerly believed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — Resistance to the recently promulgated order of Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, barring foreign students from working their way through college in this country, is

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NEWFOUNDLAND LIKELY TO DROP OTTAWA CLAUSE

Retention of Tariff Pact Rests on British Buying Island's Iron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 14—Newfoundland may withdraw the preference clauses of the Ottawa agreement if satisfactory arrangements cannot be arrived at with the United Kingdom in regard to the colony's iron ore export. This decision has been come to following the correspondence exchanged between the Premier, Mr. F. G. Alderdice, and Mr. Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister.

According to the text of the Ottawa agreement between the United Kingdom and the island, which was published yesterday, the Newfoundland Legislature is to be asked to secure to British goods preference on 61 imports. The long list of tariff reductions will have a serious effect upon the revenue of the island, which is almost exclusively obtained from that source, unless it can be in part offset by arrangements for the importation by British interests of substantial quantities of iron ore from the Belle Island mines.

Smoot Sees Political Move in Ottawa Duties

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 14 (AP)—Senator Reed Smoot is of the "firm conviction that the primary object of the recent action taken at the Ottawa conference concerning the tariff is for the purpose of unifying Great Britain and Canada and not for economic purposes."

The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee declared last night: "It is interesting to secure a candid and frank admission from Premier R. B. Bennett of Canada that 'the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act has closed the market for Canadian farm products.'

"In other words, Canadian farm products which were being sold in the market of the United States prior to the enactment of the 1930 tariff act have been substituted by agricultural products grown and produced by the American Farmer."

Hong Kong Motor Duties

HONG KONG, China, Oct. 14 (AP)—The British colony of Hong Kong dealt a blow to American and other non-British motorcar manufacturers today when the Colonial Government ordered a levy of 20 per cent on the landed cost of foreign cars imported to Hong Kong.

It is Hong Kong's contribution to the British imperial preference plan resulting from the recent trade conference at Ottawa.

Foreign dealers here represent their trade as amounting to more than $500,000 a year, 90 per cent of which is American trade.

Citizens Rise Against Invader Yet Permit the Greatest Foe Of Their Rights To Go Free

Their Own Indifference to Political Power Leads Them Along Path That, in Other Countries, Has Often Led to Dictatorship

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES—*Fifth of Eighteen Articles*

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Imagine America's instant rush to the flag if an invader sought to take away self-government. Citizens who have not voted for decades would rise up to defend their political rights. Yet these same citizens today allow the greatest foe of those rights—their own indifference—to pass unchallenged.

It is not remembered often enough that democracy is on trial throughout the world. Americans have a comfortable illusion that they can coast on the political achievements of their forefathers. Other republics have slipped down that hill into the camp of dictators.

Alexander Hamilton's disbelief in the average man's ability to share in government can be disproved only by voters who know how the wheels go round. He called the people a "great beast." They must be ruled, he thought, by choice men of learning and wealth.

When Hamilton favored such an oligarchy, at the beginning of the United States, only one-fifth of the white men were given votes. Ownership of property was a condition for the ballot in all but four of the 13 original states. In those four only residents who paid taxes could vote. Color closed the door. Earlier, religious belief had been a condition of citizenship.

Today, two-thirds of the entire population of the United States, or all adults, may vote by meeting reasonable requirements. They need not own property. As a rule they are not required to be taxpayers. The color bar has been removed—in basic law if not entirely in practice. Women have the franchise. Religious belief is not questioned.

In general, any man or woman at least 21 years of age, who pledges allegiance to the flag, lives a specified time in the area where he intends to vote, and keeps out of the criminal or incompetent classes, may register and vote. He is free to seek

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Represents America In Swedish Councils

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Keystone-Underwood

MISS FRANCES E. WILLIS

Woman Heads U. S. Legation In Stockholm

Legation Secretary Acts as Minister During Official Absence

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—For the first time, a woman is acting as American Minister abroad.

The woman setting this precedent is Miss Frances Elizabeth Willis, of Metropolis, Ill., who has assumed the work of the American Minister to Sweden, Mr. John N. Morehead, in his absence.

A brief communication from Stockholm, signed "Willis," brought the news to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. It read: "The Minister left last night. I have assumed charge."

Mr. Morehead is returning to this country on a payless furlough, imposed by Congress in the Economy Act. Miss Willis will probably be the ranking officer at Stockholm for a month.

The acting Minister is one of only two women remaining in the foreign service at this time. There have been half a dozen women diplomats since the war, but all except Miss Willis and Miss Constance R. Harvey, Vice-Consul at Milan, Italy, have left the service. Miss Willis, who is third secretary of the legation at Stockholm, entered the foreign service five years ago. She was first assigned as Vice-Consul to Valparaiso. Later she served at Santiago before going to Stockholm in 1931.

She is a graduate of Stanford University with A. B. and Ph. D. degrees, and also attended the University of Brussels in Belgium. For six years she was instructor of history at Goucher College and assistant professor of political economy at Vassar.

Other women who held assignments in the foreign service were Miss Lucille Atcherson, of Columbus, Ohio; Miss Pattie H. Field of Denver, Colo.; Miss Margaret Warner, of Lincoln, Mass., and Miss Nelle Stogsdall, of Fort Crook, Neb.

FRENCH BACK BRITISH ON ARMS PARLEY

Germany Opposes Geneva as Site, but Decision Rests on Status

NEGOTIATIONS KEPT ON INFORMAL BASIS

Reich's Right to Equality in Military Power Keynote to Any Agreement

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 14 — France and Britain now agree that Geneva is the best place at which to hold the four-power conference to obtain the return of Germany to the work of the Disarmament Conference. The Franco-British agreement is stated in a communiqué issued here today at the close of discussions between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Edouard Herriot.

Italy and Germany were both communicated with to this effect. A reply has already been received from Italy accepting the proposal. Germany, however, according to an inspired British statement appears unwilling to accept Geneva as a suitable meeting place. But, as the inspired statement adds, the place where the conference is to be held is "immaterial" and it is inferred that the disagreement is more fundamental than mere objection to the proposed location. Otherwise the conference could obviously have been held elsewhere.

In fact, whether the four-power conference is held again is believed to depend on whether the Allies are ready substantially to admit Germany's right to theoretical equality in armaments.

Text of Communiqué

The communiqué read:

"Exchanges of views took place yesterday at London, between Mr. MacDonald, M. Herriot and Sir John Simon, regarding the British proposal for a meeting, at which France and Great Britain would join with Germany and Italy to solve the present difficulty at Geneva.

"The French and British ministers agreed that the meetings should include these four powers and that Geneva would be a suitable place for the gathering. The British Government asked the assent of the two other governments interested in this proposal.

"The meeting is likely to have an unofficial, preliminary character. Its object would be to seek and propose means of resuming efficaciously the common work undertaken by the Disarmament Conference within the framework of the League Council."

Exchange of Views

The French are understood to have urged that after preliminary discussions between the four powers, the scope of the conference be enlarged to include Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia. It is regarded as improbable that the British will object.

Yesterday's discussions of the two Premiers were designedly kept as informal as possible. It is stated that there was not even a table in the room. Thus no notes could be taken. This emphasizes the fact that the talks were in no sense negotiations but merely an exchange of views intended to restore confidence and remove the atmosphere of distrust which was reflected in the unmistakable acrimony of the press comment in past weeks. It is stated on the highest authority that this objective has been completely reached.

M. Herriot gave a luncheon party to which Mr. Norman H. Davis, American arms delegate, was invited in addition to Mr. MacDonald, Sir John Simon and other British statesmen.

The immediate task the two Prime Ministers dealt with was how to bring Germany back into the Disarmament Conference negotiations from which it has absented itself pending admission by the Allies of its right to theoretical equality in armaments. But, it is stated, they are also considering the new French security plan, the outline of which M. Herriot has brought with him from Paris.

Depends on Quantity

In regard to the first of these tasks—German equality status—the clouds seem to have lifted the past few days without anything concrete having happened. Both in French and British diplomatic circles there now appears little objection to putting the letter E in front of the quality of arms Germany is allowed to possess, provided the change does not also apply to quantity.

Thus it can now be categorically stated that Britain would agree to modification of the Treaty of Versailles so as to permit Germany to build, for example, 20-ton tanks if the disarmament convention lets the Allies do so—provided always that the sum total of German armaments is not materially increased.

German spokesmen here have intimated that this is all their country is asking. And it is understood that the French Government takes much the same view.

The second half of the MacDonald-Herriot conversations are regarded as the crux of the whole disarmament negotiation. It is understood that the new French security plan involves Britain in a consultative pact. This undoubtedly arouses considerable misgivings here, although the majority believe France will refuse to disarm unless it gets its way on the subject of consultation. The question is so delicate that it will certainly not be settled dur-

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FORESTRY WORK PROVIDING JOBS FOR HUNDREDS

Experts in Athol Meeting Hear of Activities in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHOL, Mass., Oct. 14—Avenues for the employment of 1300 men, in addition to the regular force, were opened by the State Division of Forestry during the last summer, Mr. William A. L. Bazeley, conservation commissioner, told forestry experts meeting here today.

These provisions for the needy, he explained, were made possible through an emergency appropriation of $110,000 authorized by the last Legislature. Out of this sum $107,000 was expended in actual wages, $550 for transportation and the small remaining balance for tools.

Mr. Bazeley's remarks were addressed to a combination of two annual conferences, the foresters having agreed to link annual Forestry Field Day with the third annual Land Economic and Planning Conference. The latter conference, which continues tonight and tomorrow, is devoted to the proposed topographical survey of the State authorized by the Legislature on the petition of the Massachusetts Forestry Association.

Basis of a Drive

The data to be obtained will form the basis of a drive to develop the State's natural resources.

Mr. Bazeley confined his talk to the possibilities which forestry affords for putting the unemployed to work. On the 48 state reservations, comprising 100,000 acres of land, the commissioner sees a considerable variety of work that has been and can be provided for idle hands. In order, however, that the "made" work of the forestry division goes to those actually in need, particularly to men with dependents, the conservation department is doing its own welfare investigating, Mr. Bazeley said.

At least 400 to 500 jobless were provided with steady employment from March 11 to June 1, the commissioner declared. The largest number on the pay roll at any one time was 778 for a period of two weeks in April. Work ranged from planting and nursery jobs to clearing away brush and mending forest roads. Men employed in the nurseries through June, July and August were all hired from the jobless ranks of neighboring towns, he added.

The workers represented 125 municipalities and were employed on 44 different forest plots, the commissioner estimated. The result, he said, was a total planting of 1,000,000 trees for the season.

Town Forests Prove Worth

Town forests, 93 in all, have also proved their worth as work providers for the needy, Mr. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, reported. He estimated that nearly 1000 jobless men obtained employment in town forests during the last winter with the prospects equally promising for the coming season.

Mr. Reynolds advocated the adoption of five-year planning programs, whereby towns could ascertain how much work could be done in advance and how many men could be put to work as an aid to welfare organizations. The business crisis, he declared, opens an opportunity further to prove the service that forest areas can be to the people outside their usual province of providing beauty spots for recreation.

Towns can acquire land more easily and more cheaply at this time, he added, for the establishment of town forests. He also encouraged owners of idle land to become philanthropists in the interests of town forest developments, with resultant relief to the unemployed. Mr. Reynolds pointed out that the Forestry Association had formed a joint committee with the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association to make a study of forestry management in its application to unemployment relief.

AMERICAN LOSS FROM CANADIAN TARIFFS SLIGHT

Branch Plants in Dominion Counter New Duties, Washington Thinks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — While Department of Commerce officials do not believe that the new Canadian-British preferences will adversely affect American trade to any serious extent, they are convinced that this latest addition to the tariff barrier surrounding the United States emphasizes sharply the need for reform of the deplorable trade relations between the United States and Canada, not to mention other countries.

Today experts in the departments concerned are working out all the details of the new Canadian schedules, and will soon make them available to American exporters. But so extensive has been the establishment of branch factories in Canada by American firms, so thoroughly is the Canadian public convinced of the advantages of American products and so great is the transportation advantage over

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Repeal in Massachusetts About Ruins Enforcement

In 1931, Massachusetts' first year without its state prohibition enforcement act, Boston police made nine arrests for manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquors, 731 fewer than were recorded by the same force during 1930, the last year under the "Baby Volstead" law.

State police, in turn, were credited with 19 arrests for transporting and manufacturing intoxicants, as compared with 254 in the year immediately preceding repeal. Meanwhile, federal authorities, without the cooperation of local agenecies previously provided under the state act, have not wholly succeeded in their attempts to apprehend violators of the transportation and manufacture clause in the federal prohibition law.

In brief, these figures tell the story of Massachusetts' relationship to prohibition enforcement after nearly two years without the state enforcement act, which was repealed by the Legislature, effective Oct. 4, 1930, following an initiative referendum favoring repeal. As one state official puts it, "Massachusetts is like a policeman with his hands tied behind his back watching a criminal bore his way through the bars to freedom."

This picture sums up the explanations of various state and federal authorities, including Mr. Frederick W. Tarr, United States Attorney, and Mr. Elihu Stone, his assistant, for the let-down in local police enforcement of prohibition, in so far as it pertains to transportation and manufacture of intoxicants. State police records are filled with arrests and convictions for selling liquor illegally, still a state offense, but they are practically devoid of arrests for manufacture and transportation, not a state offense since the "Baby Volstead Act" was wiped off the books.

Although claims were emphasized, prior to repeal, that the removal of the enforcement act from the state statutes would leave sufficient regulations in the General Laws for federal agents to invoke the complete coöperation of state enforcement agencies, police records tell a different story.

They reveal that in 1930, the last year of the act, state police made 157 arrests and obtained 141 convictions for transportation and 97 arrests and 45 convictions for manufacture of intoxicants. In 1931, the first year of repeal, nine arrests and 12 convictions were made for transporting, and 10 arrests and 22 convictions for manufacturing.

The arrests and convictions in 1931 show the extent to which state police have assisted federal agents. Under the present state law the police claim they cannot make arrests either for transporting or manufacturing but that they can notify federal authorities and turn the cases over to the federal court for prosecution. Where convictions are made in these instances, the state police receive the credit. Yet the police claim that they are now under no compulsion to assist the federals.

Repeal of the state enforcement act is also held responsible in a great degree for the general drop in

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

76—What Are Sumptuary Laws?

ORIGINALLY they were laws against extravagant spending. Men were forbidden to spend more than certain sums for this or that purpose, including food, clothing and furniture. They regulated buying rather than selling. Laws forbidding or regulating the sale of certain things were not called sumptuary. Sumptuary regulations in later Roman and early medieval times became very severe and very unpopular. It has become a demagogic trick to cash in on this unpopularity. It is now customary for the opponents of any law to brand it as sumptuary.

Modern regulations of business are not, strictly, sumptuary laws. Even the pure food laws regulate the business of manufacturing and selling food and not the consumption of food. The penalties are not imposed on the consumers, but on the manufacturers or sellers. The licensing of saloons and regulating the hours when they may sell are not, strictly, sumptuary laws, though the enemies of these regulations probably called them by that name. Neither is prohibition, strictly, a sumptuary law. If liquor dealers were free to sell, but no consumer was permitted to spend more than 25 cents a day on liquor, that would be a sumptuary law.

HOOVER GREETS BONUS LEADERS AT WHITE HOUSE

Explains Situation to Them and Receives Pledge of Loyalty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Starting today a week-end of concentrated effort devoted to perhaps the bitterest of campaign factors, unemployment and its resultant discontent, which includes a visit to the center of the unemployment area in Ohio, President Hoover had the knowledge that he had taken one step intended to deflate the worst of the bitterness.

Yesterday the doors of the White House swung open to spokesmen for the "bonus expeditionary force." Ex-soldiers, coming to the Executive Mansion without the slightest expectancy of getting beyond the vestibule, and looking forward to the chilliest of receptions, were received with sympathy by Mr. Hoover himself, who talked with them in friendly fashion and received a pledge of their loyalty.

President Hoover was frank to express his dissatisfaction with many of the "bonus army" aims. He reminded its spokesmen that his duty is to consider 25,000,000 families in the United States in these trying times, as well as members of special groups like their own. He thanked them warmly for their assurance that they will present their proposals in future to Congress, rather than repeat the scenes that recently occurred in Washington.

In response to the presidential friendliness, the "bonus army" spokesman did not present to him personally the petition they had prepared to fling at his feet. They did not produce it at all until after the President had thanked them for refraining from words or actions offensive to the head of the State and then silently handed it to Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veteran affairs. He will discuss their specific proposals fully with "B. E. F." leaders, including in particular their request for bedding and 15 cents a day for unemployed veterans.

The veterans' leader, Mr. Hoke Smith, national field commander of the Bonus Expeditionary Force, reflected obvious pleasure as he left the White House. He said that his group had been "shown every courtesy."

Later, a presidential secretary said that the veterans had "wished to pay their respects, tender their support and pledge their loyalty to the President and the Constitution of the United States."

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THINGS PRESENT

There is an idea in "Gold in Human Nature" which deserves to be broadcast. Mark this editorial and pass your paper along to a friend in the hotel business.

If you aspire to be a public speaker, there may be a point or two worth considering in the story of William Pitt's oratorical supremacy, on the Home Forum page.

If these few lines salute the eyes of a school child, let them remind him to show "Tips for the School Lunch" to his mother. Household page.

AND THINGS TO COME

In response to many requests from the field, the Editorial Board has directed the preparation of a series of short articles based on the composers and authors of the hymns in the new Christian Science Hymnal. The introductory article will appear Monday on the Daily Features page.

Tomorrow, Professor Carver will reply to the question: Is education the only means of combating a social evil? "Prohibition Facts."

Saturday brings the following special pages: Educational; Antiques and Interior Decoration; Book Reviews; News of Art, Music, Theaters.

JAPANESE FIND AMERICAN HAND IN LYTTON DATA

Russia Is Not Expected to Obstruct Tokyo's Plans in Manchuria

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 14—Regarding Japan's observations on the Lytton report, a spokesman said a study of the report makes it increasingly apparent that the report was largely the work of experts attached to the commission, especially Dr. C. Walter Young of Johns Hopkins University, an American authority on Manchuria. His handiwork is believed to be apparent in chapters two and three of the report and also elsewhere regarding the Manchukuo Government, supported by the Japanese. It is charged that Mr. Young received numerous favors in China and is all but openly on China's pay roll.

Mr. Koki Hirota, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, who landed at Tsuruga today from Vladivostok, said he was convinced Moscow was friendly to Japan and does not intend to put obstacles in the way of Japan's program in Manchuria.

Hsinking (Changchun) telegraphs that it is understood that Mr. Hsieh Chieh-shih, Manchurian Foreign Minister, and Mr. Ohashi, assistant chief of the Foreign Office, have been empowered to negotiate here with Mr. Alexander Troyanowsky, Russian Ambassador to Japan, regarding Moscow's legal recognition of Manchukuo. Mr. Ohashi is here and Mr. Hsieh Chieh-shih is en route.

Observers here are still convinced that Russian recognition of Manchukuo will be delayed until Mr. Leo Karakhan, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs, is convinced that there is no chance of obtaining Washington's recognition of the Soviets.

Mukden reports that three brigades of the Kwantung army, with special units of Manchukuo troops and reinforcements from the Japanese Korean army operating against 30,000 guerrillas in the Mukden-Hsinking region have now surrounded all of the major guerrilla bands, which will be eliminated unless they surrender.

Farm Values Rise In Missouri Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14—The problem of declining value of farm lands and the return of the farmer to the land he deserted in the hope of finding great prosperity in the city is moving toward solution here.

A group of Kansas City business men have taken the problem in hand. Heartening results are reported. The formula is simple—there are jobless men in the cities who see a more satisfactory outlook for themselves and their families upon the land. There are farms for rent and for sale. Bring the two factors together and a double purpose is achieved.

The unemployed man with farm experience is put on the land. A demand for land is established, the farmer gains courage to remain on his holdings, the banker or creditor decides land is a better value than he believed, city investors with capital decide to put money in farm land, and foreclosures go down while land values go up.

PLANS COMPLETED FOR HOOVER SPEECH

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14 (AP)—Approximately 20,000 persons are expected to gather Saturday night to hear President Hoover's plea for support in this pivotal State.

There will be three separate audiences at the public hall, where his address will be delivered.

Veterans Condemn War Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 14—Enactment of legislation to abolish a system under which civilian interests are able to accumulate enormous profits out of services rendered in time of war while men and women in the armed forces serve for a nominal compensation is demanded in the revised constitution of the American Veterans, the organization formed here recently as a result of the soldiers' bonus controversy.

At a meeting of the board of governors yesterday the constitution was amended to allow members of the organization to oppose the spread of Communism in the United States, as well as to oppose the immediate payment of the bonus.

The board also decided that a national convention of the American Veterans would be held Dec. 9 and 10 to perfect the national organization and memorialize Congress very soon after it convenes. The place for the convention has not been selected, but organizers of the movement are favoring Chattanooga.

Y.W.C.A. IN 21 CITIES TO HOLD PAGEANT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 — Young Women's Christian Associations throughout the United States will celebrate on Nov. 12 the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the national board.

Twenty-one cities in the metropolitan area will coöperate in the local observance, which will be a great mass meeting at Carnegie Hall. Plans are being worked out to transform the entire main floor and platform into a spectacle of the diversified work of the association.

Eight levels will be built on the platform and there and throughout the house will be seated the representatives of the various divisions. Three of the sections will be filled with members dressed in white, the business girls wearing red berets, the industrial girls green berets and the Girl Reserves in a triangle on the platform with blue berets. The student section will wear caps and gowns and 100 of the international guests will be in their native costumes.

EQUIPMENT MEN OUTLINE PLAN TO CUT FARM TAXES

Say Agriculture Should Be Ready to Share in New Prosperity

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—A seven-point program aimed at promptly reducing the burden of taxation on the country's farmers, so that they may carry on now, and when prosperity returns, and enjoy their rightful share of its benefits, was urged by the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers at their annual meeting here Oct. 12 and 13.

Overtaxation of the farm, the resolution stated, is mainly a problem of state and local government, yet the Federal Government should set the example in economy and elimination of unnecessary expense. The steps urged by the association are as follows:

1. Immediate reduction of the salaries and wages of public servants comparable to the reductions in business and industry.

2. Immediate abandonment of unessential boards, bureaus, commissions and departments in federal, state and local governments.

3. Immediate reorganization of the antiquated scheme of county government in all states and immediate reduction in the number of counties, which is made entirely possible with modern good roads and other means of communication.

4. Immediate systematization and centralization of all governmental activities.

5. Immediate withdrawal of federal, state and local governments from functions which belong essentially to private business.

6. Immediate elimination of unnecessary personnel in federal, state and local governments.

7. Immediate scaling down, in every possible way, of the cost of state and local governments.

The farm population, and those dependent on it, should be able to glean some encouragement from the fact that the capital structure of agriculture is as strong as it is, Mr. Daniel Seltzer of Bellevue, Ohio, retiring president of the organization, said.

"This may seem a little strange," he declared, "when we hear and read so much about the 'deplorable' situation the farmer is in, which leads us to believe that he is broke, but, strange as it may sound, agriculture really is in a strong capital position with a ratio of assets to liabilities of approximately four to one."

Mr. Seltzer, in turning over the presidency of the organization to Mr. Charles D. Wyman, of Moline, Ill., said that if the upward trend in farm prices continues, 1933 should be a much better year for the farm equipment business.

U. S. Loss Slight From New Tariffs

(Continued from Page 1)

British exporters, that the new preferences are not expected to cut into American sales severely.

In the British market, too, when the British preferences to Canada take effect, the American exporter is expected in the main to gain entrance much as heretofore. Already branch plants in Canada gain admittance to the British Imperial market, and there are also plants in Great Britain which will turn the new tariff wall from within. Moreover the field in which Canadian and American exports compete is still limited, with American producers having many of the advantages of mass production and organized sales facilities which enable them to leap over the 10 per cent advantage now given to Canada.

Many experts in Washington would like to see the Canadian preferences to Britain act as the last straw to American producers, and force them to bring political pressure for improved trade relations between the two countries. Since 1910, when a Canadian-American reciprocal arrangement just fell short of acceptance, relations have been growing steadily worse, with tariff walls mounting on both sides of the frontier.

Under this pressure, American factories have migrated to Canada. Many big American exporters are now thus protected, and having become established across the line and gained the edge over their fellow-American exporters, they are opposing any liberalization of either Canadian or American tariff.

Political difficulties in the way of improving Canadian-American trade relations, which were destined by nature and custom to be of the closest, are increasing daily, in the opinion of competent officials. If, however, the latest result of the Ottawa conference is taken as a challenge, not toward a higher American tariff, but toward a working agreement with Canada which will reduce both tariffs, these officials believe that a better opportunity cannot be expected.

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South African Press Praises Ottawa Accord

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 13 (AP)—The South African press today praised this country's delegation to the Ottawa economic conference and the agreements concluded there.

The Cape Times said the agreements amply justified the conference, giving to South African producers a stable preferential market with its best customers and at the same time giving British manufacturers a better opportunity of competing with foreigners in South Africa.

Canadian concessions to South Africa include free entry in season for fruits, including peaches, pears, plums or prunes, apples, grapes, cantaloupes, grapefruit, oranges, and their juices, and dried fruits, such as prunes, raisins, apricots, peaches and pears.

The British preferential schedule is applied to wool of the camel, goat, alpaca and like animals, hides and skins.

In return South Africa concedes reduced tariffs on Canadian wheat, fish, certain fruits and vegetables in season, certain articles of wearing apparel, machinery, electrical equipment and motor vehicles. In other items Canada receives most-favored-nation treatment under which is granted the lowest tariff rate extended by South Africa to any country.

New Tariffs Called Test For American Ingenuity

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said yesterday that it would be impossible to determine the extent to which United States exports might be affected by changes in the Canadian tariff until it was seen how far American industrial ingenuity and dexterity may circumvent possible disadvantages.

Recalling the Australian tariff on American automobile tires, he said manufacturers quickly built up a larger business in fabrics and other tire parts which were not penalized than they ever had enjoyed for the processed tire.

The same was true, he said, in respect to the Argentine and other South American tariffs on cotton textiles. United States exporters turned from whole cloth to the materials for manufacturing it and increased their business.

Canada, he said, fundamentally is an American, rather than a British, type market. Its structural steel patterns, machinery and styles of most descriptions, he said, are largely the same as those south of the international line.

Dr. Klein said it was entirely possible that United States manufacturers could change the form of many products and still command certain markets which appeared on paper to have been diverted to Great Britain by reason of increased preferential duties or free entry.

Department of Commerce technicians were analyzing each item today in which a change had been made by the Canadian tariff, but were officially restrained from venturing a comment on what effect the new schedules might have on United States exports.

Fiji Leads in Tariff

SUVA, Fiji Islands, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Fiji Islands today became the first country in the British Empire to put into effect its agreements concluded by the Ottawa economic conference.

The Legislative Council passed a measure putting into effect its conference agreements this morning, 12 hours ahead of publication of the agreements in the United Kingdom and 17 hours ahead of their publication at Ottawa.

New Zealand Approves

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Oct. 13 (AP)—The New Zealand House of Representatives, without taking a formal vote, tonight approved the trade agreements negotiated by New Zealand, with other countries of the British Empire at the Ottawa Imperial Conference.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 16

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BROOKLYN—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

PITTSBURGH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m., and W8XK, 62.50m.

BALTIMORE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-308m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. and W9XAA, 6030kc-49.34m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1050kc-375m.

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Which Means
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DUBLIN AFFIRMS HOPE OF ENDING TARIFF STRIFE

Delegation Visits London in Attempt to Settle Annuities Issue

DUBLIN, Oct. 13 (AP)—Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, and his delegation left Dublin today for London where tomorrow they will meet again with members of the British Government in an economic peace conference. This conference will attempt to find a solution of the differences between the two countries.

The paramount issue is whether the Free State will resume paying the land annuities which England demands and to which the Free State claims England has no right.

The Free State's position was outlined by Mr. Sean O'Kelly, Vice-President of the Executive Council and one of the outstanding figures in the Irish Government. At the outset, Mr. O'Kelly emphatically denied the assertion made by some members of the political opposition that Mr. de Valera has no desire to terminate the economic strike on the ground that its continuation will favor his program for a reconstructed Ireland.

Willing to Negotiate

Not only is the Free State willing to negotiate, Mr. O'Kelly said, but he added, in the direct manner characteristic of his speech:

"We are not such fools as to foster deliberately a situation like this regarding the land annuities. Before March, 1932, when the de Valera Government came into power, the Free State was heavily burdened by annual payments made to Great Britain without any legal justification, chiefly in respect to the land purchase annuities. These payments, amounting to £5,000,000 a year, imposed a greater relative burden on the people of the Free State than did the reparations payments on the people of Germany, and they retarded most seriously the reorganization of the Free State's economic resources.

"Not for this reason, however, but on the ground of legal and moral right, President de Valera's Government has refused to continue the payments in question until Great Britain proves its claim to them."

Mr. O'Kelly declared that the tariffs which Great Britain imposed on the Free State in retaliation for withholding the annuities payments have had the effect of impelling the Free State toward economic independence of England, rather than bringing on a financial crisis which would force the Free State to accede to the British demands.

The Dublin spokesman said that before the tariffs ever were imposed the outlook for Ireland's export trade in livestock and agricultural products on the British market was far from encouraging.

The inflow of supplies from other countries to England had been steadily increasing for several years, he said, and at the same time, owing to the economic crisis, prices had been declining so that Irish producers were forced, in many cases, to sell goods to Great Britain at non-economic prices. Because of this, he contended, the retaliatory tariffs were not such a grievous blow to Ireland as the outside world expected.

NEW POST OFFICE WORK TO BE STARTED

Work on the new $364,500 Cambridge Post Office at Massachusetts Avenue and Pleasant Street, is expected to begin shortly. Construction of the building was delayed by an act of Congress on June 30, which cut the appropriation for the building $40,500, which necessitated revision of the plans.

However, the architects now are planning to have bids accepted as soon as possible so that unemployed Cambridge citizens may have work during the coming winter. The plans received from Washington yesterday show that the new structure will be of Greek architecture and monumental in character. The building will consist of two parts, the public offices on Massachusetts Avenue, and the work and service rooms, truck delivery and entrance platforms on Green Street in the rear.

BRAZILIAN MOORING MAST

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 14 (AP)—Brazilian authorities have reached a preliminary agreement with Dr. Hugo Eckener for construction of a mooring mast here. This would make Rio De Janeiro the terminus of the airship line from Germany over which the Graf Zeppelin has made many flights. The Graf reached Pernambuco yesterday on another flight from Germany and started for here this morning.

Standard Oil Of New Jersey To Spend $20,000,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey plans to spend about $20,000,000 in the period started Sept. 1 and ending June 30 for maintenance and improvements to its plant and equipment in the United States, it was announced yesterday.

The announcement was made by Mr. E. B. Hunt, vice-president and treasurer of the company, in response to an inquiry by Mr. A. W. Robertson, chairman of President Hoover's committee on industrial rehabilitation, which is conducting a movement to induce industry generally to take advantage of present conditions to renovate its equipment and thus expand employment.

"It has always been the policy of the Standard Oil Company to maintain its facilities and equipment at a high degree of efficiency," said Mr. Hunt, "and we have been and are continuing to carry on this policy in anticipation of improved business conditions."

No comparable figures were available to show how this outlay would compare with similar outlays in the past. In the company's latest balance sheet, as of Dec. 31, last, incomplete construction in the United States was carried at $25,894,757.

HAND WEAVING REVIVED IN HESSE

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—An effort to revive the old craft of hand weaving in Hesse is being made by the Association of Rural Housewives of that state.

There are looms in many Hessian homes, but the low wages now prevailing and the cheapness of the manufactured materials have made hand weaving uneconomic. But affection for the Old World national costume of hand-woven material has survived, and the Association of Hessian Rural Housewives is endeavoring to persuade its members that it is worth their while to weave sheep wool for their families with a view to restoring the national costume in a form adapted to modern needs.

Adolescents' Court To Be Tried Out In New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—An experimental adolescents' court to consider cases of youths which require special attention will be opened at the Criminal Courts Building next Monday through the coöperation of magistrates, attendants and stenographers, who will serve on their own time.

The court, which is warmly advocated by Magistrate Jonah J. Goldstein, an originator of the plan, will hold its sessions in the afternoons after the regular courts have closed for the day. It will consider cases of youths between the ages of 16 and 19 charged with serious offenses, but who have been dismissed in the magistrates' courts, as well as those of youths from 16 to 21 sent by welfare agencies.

Frequently when youths under 21 years of age are arraigned in the magistrates courts, the complainant refuses to press the charge, Mr. Goldstein said. In such cases, the youth may leave court feeling exultantly that he has "beaten the rap" and is encouraged to continue in the ways of crime, he said.

The Committee on Reorganization of the Magistrates' Courts has, therefore, advocated the establishment of a permanent adolescents' court where all offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 could be arraigned. The plan is regarded as impracticable at present, so an experimental court will be conducted in conjuction with the regular courts, and in this way appointment of new court attendants and other items of expense are being avoided.

Chinese Soldiers To Help Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Soldiers have been instructed to help farmers of Anhwei province in harvesting and transporting their crops this autumn by Gen. Liang Kuan-ying, commander of the Twenty-fifth Route Army. Each battalion commander has been ordered to assign at least 30 men for such work.

"The army should be friends of farmers," said General Liang. "Too often soldiers have been considered enemies of the people. To eradicate this impression, I order that soldiers help farmers in their autumn harvests, without compensation of any kind, either in food or money."

General Liang has eliminated banditry in the districts under his control, and his army is paid by taxes from the farmers and townspeople.

"Taxes are paid willingly if protection is adequate," said General Liang. "We have given money's worth for taxes collected. But we can give more. Our soldiers who are not actually fighting bandits must help the people. Only in this way do we justify our existence."

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Watchmen.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra and Chorus, Phil Spitalny, director.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Pickens Sisters, vocal trio.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; "Eddie and Ralph"; quartet.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:30 Republican news.
10:45 Republican Feature Program.
11:00 Studio; Sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Cascades Orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Safety Soldiers."
5:15 "Art of Living"; talk.
5:30 NBC, "Flying Family."
5:45 Jack Beauvais, songs.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Popular vocal programs.
7:15 "Melody Lane"; recording.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Republican National Committee talk.
10:30 NBC, Elgin Adventurers' Club, with Floyd Gibbons.
10:45 Frims Sisters, vocal trio.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; guest artist.
6:00 Studio announcement; news.
6:15 "The Four Kings," novelty quartet.
6:30 Maseland Musical Entertainment.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Harry Sosnik's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Republican Committee talk.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Gilchrist's "March of Progress."
9:00 CBS, All-America Football Show.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies"; Tito Guizar; Morton Downey; Belasco orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
10:15 Kresge Varieties; recording.
10:45 Local dance music.
11:00 "Hollywood Keyhole."
11:05 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk.
6:45 CBS, Howard Lanin's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Cremona String Quartet.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Neapolitan Serenaders.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time."
9:00 Ronnie and Van, vocal duo.
9:15 Mystery drama.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
10:45 CBS, Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano.
12:45 p. m.—Studio Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amatur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
8:00 a. m.—Hildreth and Weir, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
10:45 a. m.—Boy Scout Troop of the Air.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Mass. Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, National Grange Program.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm Forum talk.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Notre Dame-Drake game.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—NBC dance music.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Ohio-Michigan game.
4:45 p. m.—News; music.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—Noon Day Service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Harrod's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:45 p. m.—Holy Cross-Detroit game.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—CBS, Army-Pittsburgh game.
4:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.

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NANKING HOLD OVER CANTON HELD WANING

Southern Provinces Are Reported Virtually Independent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—An almost completely independent government has been unostentatiously established in South China this summer and autumn, with Canton as its capital. Nanking's influence in this government, whose generals control Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan provinces, has largely disappeared.

Cantonese politicians, headed by Mr. Sun Fo and Mr. Hu Han-min, have avoided the appearance of an open break with Nanking in order not to prejudice China's case against Japan before the League of Nations and world opinion.

The Cantonese now get all revenues ordinarily claimed for the central government, including customs and salt taxes. In order to avoid the appearance of an open break, these revenues are formally remitted to Nanking and as formally given back for provincial expenses. It is a matter of bookkeeping.

The Cantonese have declined to recognize the Supreme Court set up by Nanking and have established a "branch Supreme Court" of their own. The Southeastern Political Council ignores orders or even suggestions from Nanking, making its own appointments in every branch of government in South China.

The Nineteenth Route Army, predominantly Cantonese, holds the balance of power between Canton and Nankin in Fukien Province and Amoy. Both governments pay a monthly subsidy to this army in order to assure its neutrality. In case of an open break between Canton and Nanking, however, the commanders of the Nineteenth Army would be expected to side with Canton.

The balance of power between these two factions is curiously maintained at Nanking by the Central Political Council, theoretically the highest organ in the Kuomintang Government. The three members of this council are Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Hu Han-min and Mr. Wang Ching-wei. Mr. Hu Han-min has been retained as a member of the council in spite of the fact that he has refused to have any part in the government at Nanking since his release after a year's imprisonment in Nanking by order of Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei has had the deciding vote in the Council, and worked with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek until the disagreement over North China this summer. Since that time Mr. Wang has become passive and Marshal Chiang makes all final decisions.

French Support Parley on Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the two days M. Herriot is in London.

Perhaps the most vital point of all from the British viewpoint is exactly how far the United States is committed to the consultative idea by the terms of the Stimson declaration of Aug. 8 and its actions in regard to the Russo-Chinese dispute about the Chinese Eastern Railway and the present Sino-Japanese dispute over Manchuria.

French Press Sees End Of Democratic Régime In German Declaration

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 13—Declarations of the Reich Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, yesterday are the subject of vigorous comment today in the French press which sees in the proposed constitutional changes the end of the democratic régime in Germany.

The intention of the present Berlin Cabinet as announced by the Chancellor to make the Government responsible no longer to the Reichstag but to the executive head of the nation, and his references to the "holy German empire" caused an especially unfavorable impression.

Pertinax, one of the leading French journalists, writes in the Echo de Paris: "For the first time the Chancellor of the Reich lets himself go in launching phrases of an especially Pan-German order: 'From the Alps to Memel.' Herr von Papen takes care not to leave any doubt as to his plan of making Germany's territorial claims prevail as soon as Berlin has been given satisfaction on the subject of equality of rights, and Germany can work with greater liberty at its military reconstruction. We learn then—and from an official spokesman—the use the Reich would make of an increase in strength, absolute or relative, which would be accorded to it."

Other writers are less outspoken, but nearly all seem to consider Herr von Papen's words as evidence that restoration of the monarchy and of the old Germany of 1914 is imminent and, as one paper puts it, "a matter of months only rather than of years."

Arms Bureau Defers Meeting Until Nov. 3

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 13—The president, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and leading members of the bureau of the Disarmament Conference, which was to have met this week, decided today to postpone the bureau's session to Nov. 3. They also agreed to summon the general commission of the conference for the week of Nov. 21.

By that time the bureau expects to have before it the French Government's new disarmament project, and Germany's future relations to the conference may have been definitely settled as the result of conversations now in progress between the governments. Before the general commission meets, the elections in Germany and the United States will tend to stabilize the situation.

Meanwhile, the technical committees meeting here continue their work, and the reporters who have been designated to present special subjects to the bureau will prepare their reports.

In the committee on effectives questions have been raised whether it is fair to estimate Germany's present military establishment at 100,000 men the limit set to the Reichswehr by the peace treaties. It is pointed out that the schupos (militia policemen) in Germany are perhaps even better soldiers than the Reichswehr. Since the peace treaty figure may form the basis of the irreducible component to be applied to other countries, this question remains of wide importance.

In the committee on the manufacture and trade in arms the Danish delegation has drawn up a searching questionnaire concerning private manufacture which it desires to have sent to all producing countries. Among the questions asked are, in the case of companies, what were the annual dividends for the last five years and are any persons attached to the army or military administrations members of the board of directors or hold paid posts in private companies of this kind.

Complete suppression of private manufacture is being urged by France, Spain and Denmark, but opposed by Great Britain, Italy and the United States.

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NATURAL SCIENCE FOUND IN UNITY WITH RELIGION

Dr. Millikan Says There Can Be No Conflict When Both of Them Are True

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Oct. 14—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, physicist, brought his philosophy to 2200 students, faculty members and townspeople, when he spoke at the opening convocation at the University of Idaho recently.

There can be no conflict between true natural science and true religion, he declared in an address which revealed the fallacies and unwarranted assumptions which he says have formulated the false doctrine of conflict.

"I cannot see how there can be anything worth while in a sense of duty which is divorced from moral conduct," he said. "There must be something that gives value and meaning to living—and there is no such thing to be found in mere lumps of dead matter. If a man keeps his conscience, his sense of responsibility, he is bound to be essentially a religious man."

Competent early natural scientists, like Newton and Galileo, he said, retained their religious and idealistic attitudes, although they employed sound scientific methods in observing and experimenting with natural forces and phenomena. Newton believed that the true objective of natural scientists should be to discover causes from effects.

"The God of whim and caprice, whose laws and attitudes changed, has been replaced in men's conceptions by a God of order and dependability. A world of order and purpose has replaced a universe of chance and disorder. Because an orderly world can be controlled, the new knowledge makes man a more vital agent in the march of things. His clear duty is to understand God's laws and to bring all men's lives into harmony with them."

Pseudo-science and deterministic philosophy he blamed for the spread of the idea that religion and natural science conflict. The first made unwarranted extensions of natural laws discovered by experimentation in special fields and constructed a picture of the world as a result of mere gratuitous causes with no origin. The second assumed a general application of facts discovered in special fields.

The real natural scientists today realize that dogmatic materialism in physics is gone, he said. Dogmas of immutable elements, of the unchangeability of matter, of universality of electro-dynamic laws, of the nature of light, have all broken down as new facts have been revealed by research, experimentation and observation.

CEMENT OUTPUT DECREASES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Portland cement production in September was 8,189,000 barrels, compared with 12,092,000 barrels in September, 1931, a decrease of 32.3 per cent, Commerce Department reports.

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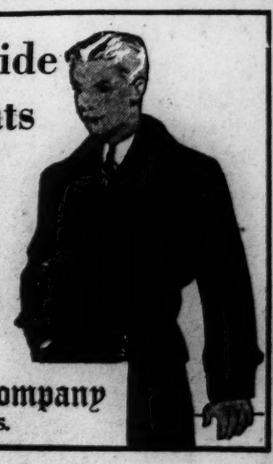
THREE cheers for leather! It's a swagger, warm and wears forever. oys' coats of genuine horsehide leather, cut extra long and roomy, double breasted and warmly lined with heavy wool plaid. Sizes 6 to 20.
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Albert Steiger Company
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

NEWTON PLANS FOR DEDICATING NEW CITY HALL

Structure Also War Memorial and Has Quarters for Patriotic Bodies

Newton has accepted its new $750,000 City Hall and War Memorial from the contractors, except for minor details. The City Hall section is being furnished, and this portion will be occupied next week.

The completion of the structure marks another goal in Newton finances, for the building was constructed in a time of business recession without a jump in the tax rate. In fact, through various economies the rate has been lowered this year from $26.60 to $25.

The magnificent structure is located at Commonwealth Avenue, Walnut and Homer Streets. It will be dedicated on Nov. 11, exactly one year after the laying of its corner stone. Elaborate exercises have been planned to start at 11 a. m.

Gen. John J. Pershing has been invited to attend the dedication. Air maneuvers, a huge parade, salute by a battery of guns, band and drum and bugle corps competitions and a military ball have been scheduled. Stands are to be erected to accommodate 10,000 persons.

The landscaping of the triangular plot on which the combined structure is located is one of the striking features of the entire project.

The City Hall section, fronting on Walnut Street, faces a broad, green lawn, bordered by green and purple bushes, with beautiful trees set here and there. In the lawn are three miniature lakes, with two natural stone footbridges over the connecting brook.

Directly in front of the City Hall section, a fountain has been erected, from which a 30-foot spray will rise, giving added beauty to the already beautiful structure. The landscaping added $115,000 to the cost of the work.

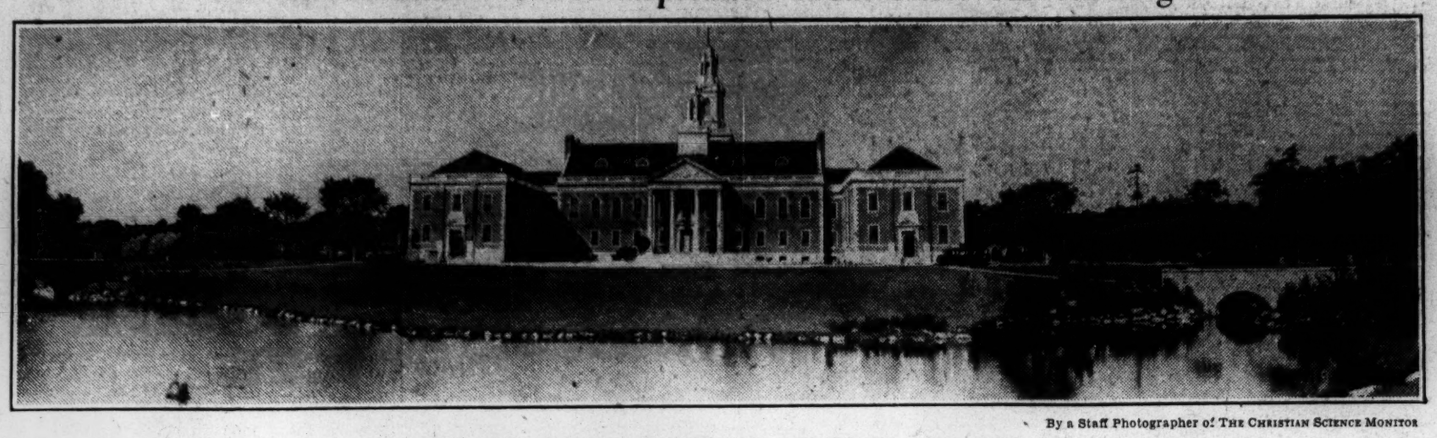
The combined City Hall and War Memorial is red brick, trimmed with white limestone. The City Hall will contain all the city government offices and will be entered through an impressive limestone portico, which will lead into an oval lobby from which staircases and corridors will take the visitor through the building. The furnishings have been designed specially to harmonize with the structure.

The War Memorial section, located in the angle formed by Homer Street and Commonwealth Avenue, presents the most striking architectural features of the entire building. Its magnificent stairway leading to the Pantheon auditorium and its 150-foot typically New England tower are impressive in both design and workmanship.

The auditorium, which occupies two floors, will seat 500 persons, but will be used only for formal ceremonies. Below the auditorium are offices for various patriotic organizations, while a large banquet hall is located in the basement.

The site of the City Hall and War Memorial is in a residential rather than business section, but it is in the approximate geographical center of the nine Newton villages, each of which has its own business section. In its present position, the building will be able to serve all sections equally well.

Public Officials to Get Inspiration From These Surroundings



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Newton's New City Hall and War Memorial, Which Is to Be Dedicated on Nov. 11 With Ceremonies.

State Municipal Affairs Bureau Urged by Howard

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 14 (AP)—Mr. Charles P. Howard, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Administration and Finance, advocates the establishment of a new state department of municipal affairs.

The new department would have a budget division, comptrollers bureau, purchasing division and division of personnel and standardization. He made his proposal during a speech before the Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce last night.

Mr. Howard defended the policy of "home rule" for cities and towns but said that services which the smaller communities could not individually afford should be made possible by a municipal affairs department in the state government. The new department, he said, would bring about a reduction in waste resulting from unbusinesslike budgeting methods, small-scale buying and lack of standardization in administrative systems.

He declared himself opposed to any increase in taxation under present conditions and said the government of Massachusetts was faced with a difficult problem in preparing its 1933 budgets.

The administration and finance chairman urged the secretaries of civic bodies to appear when projects were brought up for State expenditures. He said that he had asked them to appear on several occasions in opposition to projects but that none had shown up during the six years prior to 1932.

HARVARD FRESHMEN SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Increasingly better scholarship is indicated in the records of recent freshman classes at Harvard University, which announces that the last year's freshman class was the best of any first-year class since the present requirements were established nine years ago. The classes of the last three years have all shown steady improvement.

College authorities believe this improvement to be a direct result of the present economic situation, in that students having less money to spend on pleasures outside the college have turned more to their studies, with a consequent gain in scholarship. The freshman class, which entered Harvard in 1929, ended the year with over 20 per cent of its members in the unsatisfactory group. The class entering in 1930 showed only 17.2 per cent unsatisfactory, while in last year's entering class the figure was cut to 13.6 per cent. At the same time, the percentage of honor students showed a definite increase.

Library to Cancel All Fines on Books

"Lost, strayed or stolen" books are being called home by the Boston Public Library and its branches. A "Fine Cancellation Week" during which all fines on overdue books will be forgotten has been announced to start on Monday, Oct. 17 and continue through Oct. 22.

Every fine, no matter how large or small, will be cancelled and all books which "were inadvertently borrowed without charging" will be received at the libraries without any questions asked. All borrowers whose library privileges have been withdrawn because of failure to pay fines are urged to go to the libraries and have their cards cleared.

The "Fine Cancellation Week" was scheduled to help borrowers who have incurred fines which they are not able to pay and therefore have failed to return books. Every person is asked to look at home for borrowed books and carry them to the library. A second reason for the "clean slate week" is that the library needs all of its books to meet the increased demand for reading material.

Boston Art Notes

Copley Society

Aquarelles by Miss Frances Lee are on view at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue.

The small water colors have been made at different places of travel and rest. They record the distinctive charm of their respective subjects. Miss Lee, with an adaptable technical means, is capable of showing a number of nature's moods, a variety of qualities of sunlight, the peculiar poetic character of cloud and mist.

Among her subjects are portrayals of scenes in Sweden, which stimulate interest in that country. There are several subjects done in the vicinity of Deer Isle. Though the landscape and shore interest her chiefly, Miss Lee also paints still-life—a mere branch or spray touched off freely, indicating shape and color

Water color is handled as an aqueous medium by this painter. She does not control the brush too rigorously, nor does she suggest too much detail. With a few washes and a few indications of local tone she manages to convey a considerable stretch of space; she does more, for she establishes an atmospheric quality which is unmistakable, even in the smallest and slightest of the sketches.

The modesty of size impresses us particularly. Miss Lee makes no attempt to impress the onlooker with magnitude, or with formidable arrangement upon the walls and in frames. D. A.

Somerville Tax Problem Prompts Inquiry Proposals

A proposal to appeal to the State for an investigation of the financial affairs of the city of Somerville in the event that the Mayor and city officials do not adopt methods of rigid economy, evoked a storm of approval when voiced before a protest meeting of Somerville taxpayers last night.

Mr. Alexander Whiteside, Boston attorney and secretary of the Massachusetts Taxpayers' League, principal speaker at the meeting, recommended this step to those who had gathered in opposition to the increase in the city tax rate of $9.40, making the rate $40.10. Approximately 2500 residents of Somerville crowded into the high school auditorium and hundreds were turned away for want of room. Mayor John J. Murphy is in Albany conferring with Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. Whiteside offered two proposals for the disturbed taxpayers. He said that the Taxpayers' League should file a resolution in the 1933 Legislature asking for the appointment of a commission to investigate the financial affairs of the city. The resolution should be broad enough, he said, to enable the commission to study every aspect of the administration as compared with previous ones. He intimated that the investigation should be similar to that recently conducted into the affairs of former Mayor James J. Walker's administration in New York.

Mr. Whiteside's other proposal was that the Taxpayers' League appoint a competent municipal expert to make a study of the city's finances to enable the taxpayers to intelligently recommend specific reductions in municipal expenditures.

Spargo Indorses Hoover Service

"Herbert Hoover has served the United States and mankind far better than well," Mr. John Spargo, former Socialist and now a speaker in the interest of the Republican campaign, declared at a "candidates" luncheon held under the auspices of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts in Boston yesterday. Several Republican candidates for state and national offices were present.

Mr. Spargo called President Hoover one of the two great liberals in the world. The other, he said, was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Other speakers stressed the importance of "getting out the vote." Mr. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, exhibited a copy of the ballot and told those present it was one of the simplest the State has ever put out, and that there would be no excuse for wrong marking.

Motion Pictures

Fine Arts Theater

French without tears, and with much laughter, was the program of the second foreign language lesson at the Fine Arts Theater last evening. The little (modernistic) red schoolhouse pro tem was not quite so full up as it was for the German lesson last week, but the response was as keen.

Prof. Fernand Bloch, manager of the Berlitz School in Boston, and French instructor there, conducted the lesson, consisting of the prepicture half-hour rudiments, and a post-picture dissertation on France, the film and "les femmes," colored with a romance sentimentale, eloquently rendered, and oodles of delicate French wit interspersed. Questions, feebly asked, met with the usual torrential French reply. Le Professeur is also an actor and a comedian.

The foreign language lessons at this theater are to be progressive, so that the next to be given (in French and German at least) will go beyond the chair and table stage.

A second view of the current screen drama ("Un Soir de Rafle"—The Night Raid) proved that the persons in the play are human after all, that there are some poignant and several amusing touches, and that only the actual ring scenes are objectionable. Much of the fighting is shown in its effect on the spectators and the combat occupies less space than the rather staggering first impression led us to believe. M. L.

McKnight Is Held In Bail of $9000

Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company, today pleaded not guilty to six indictments charging him with larceny when arraigned before the Middlesex Criminal Court. Bail was set by the court at $9000. McKnight was held in custody of county officials pending the furnishing of that sum. The case will be pressed for action next Wednesday.

Mr. Frederic A. Crafts, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, has been assigned to prosecute the case. He recently prosecuted insurance fraud cases in Middlesex County with considerable success. Mr. Crafts said today that McKnight's arrest is the result of an investigation held during the past week by county officials and the grand jury.

The charges now facing the president of the closed trust company, who was convicted of four felonies in connection with the affairs of that institution and fined $5000, were instigated by Frankini Bros., Inc., Medford contractors, and involve losses of $23,500 on accounts. The contracting company's dealings with McKnight came about through the handling of three building contracts for schools in Medford and a contract for a building in Somerville.

CURLEY DEMANDS SAVING OF $700,000

A saving of $700,000 in Boston city expenditures in order to meet a deficit in the public welfare department and soldiers' relief funds was demanded yesterday by Mayor James M. Curley at a conference of city and county department officials.

Mayor Curley declared that $500,000 was needed by the board of overseers of the public welfare for work in December, while the soldiers' relief work required $200,000 for the remainder of the year. The department officials were urged to transfer to welfare work all unexpended money which could be spared. The Mayor announced no salary increases in 1933 and that vacant positions would not be filled.

STABLE INDUSTRY TOPIC OF MEETING

Stabilization of employment will be the subject of a meeting to be held by the Associated Charities of Massachusetts on Thursday, Oct. 20, when questions of vital interest to the Commonwealth will be discussed. Mr. Robert L. Lund, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, will deliver the opening message.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Stanley King, president of Amherst College, will speak on the report of the state Stabilization Commission, of which he is chairman. Other speakers will include outstanding representatives of education and industry.

Wise Economies In Governmental Costs Advocated

Since everyone favors governmental economy, the problem is to differentiate between wise and unwise economy, according to Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell. She discussed "Economy in Government" before the Women's City Club of Boston last night.

"Of course," she said, "the only way to save money is not to spend it, but it would be most unwise to save by allowing public buildings to fall into disrepair or by not building new buildings that will save the Government from using leased quarters at high rentals."

Mrs. Rogers thinks the public should attempt to view government expenditure from a national point of view rather than a personal. "Too many people consider taxes fair only when they see a personal benefit to themselves," she said.

Numerous forms of saving seem trivial that really would amount to considerable, Mrs. Rogers declared. "It costs $40 a page to print in the Congressional Record the remarks of senators and congressmen. Under the rule allowing extension and revision of remarks, the added material often takes up as much space as the speech actually delivered. It would amount to a large saving if the House and Senate talked less."

Mrs. Rogers advocates a personal money-management plan. She believes everyone should keep a budget of his personal affairs. If, through a system of proportionate distribution, the taxpayers know where their own money goes, they will take an intelligent interest in how the Government spends their money and this interest, as manifested in letters to representatives, will help Congress to know how best to save. "We must all become both budget-conscious and budget-conscientious," she added.

STAR OBSERVERS MEET AT HARVARD

Members of the American Association of Variable Star Observers, attending the twenty-first annual meeting today and tomorrow at Harvard University, Cambridge, will have the opportunity of attending the first of a series of "open nights" at the Harvard Observatory and inspect the new buildings and equipment at the Oak Ridge Station, Harvard, Mass.

About 100 members of the organization are expected to attend the opening meeting, to be held immediately following a lecture by Dr. D. H. Menzel on "The Sun, a Variable Star," to be given before the "open nights" gathering. An important part of the activities of the meeting will be the observation of various stars through the new 15-inch telescope. Following the regular business meeting tomorrow an eclipse symposium will be held until noon. The afternoon session is to be at Oak Ridge.

Europe Plans and Then Halts

Clash of Interests Delays Reconstruction; Stresa Conference Crystallized Opinions

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

The student of conditions in central Europe cannot fail to be struck by the antithesis of the general agreement on the causes of the crisis, and the objections to the practical steps which are necessary for reconstruction. The fact is that everybody knows what is wrong; but on some point or other somebody declines to associate himself with the proposed remedy.

The treaties which broke up central Europe into a number of potentially antagonistic states have much to answer for. When there is an agreement on the economic situation, there is often a justifiable reluctance to take the necessary financial steps; and political considerations likewise prevent the execution of the various plans that have been framed.

Germany is opposed to a solution that would favor France; France is opposed to a solution that would favor Germany; Italy has its own viewpoint; Great Britain does not want to be responsible for financing projects from which it derives no advantage; and the smaller states themselves, which are primarily interested, are not all interested in the same way.

Nevertheless the Stresa Conference, if it again expressed many economic and financial commonplaces, to which there could be no demur, but which are difficult to put into execution, did a good deal to crystallize thought and to advance solutions. It was ably conducted and its conclusions were hailed somewhat hopefully.

It is perceived that Europe has common interests; that there cannot be permanent prosperity based on the misery of certain states. Although there were two committees, one economic and the other financial, their reports largely interlocked.

Financially, it is apparent that the countries of central Europe must pay more attention to the balancing of budgets. Their central banks must pursue a sound credit policy. They must realize that they must accommodate themselves to the new conditions. The restrictions on the circulation of currencies must be lifted as soon as possible. These restrictions are easy to understand. The alternative was a monetary inflation, which has already produced dire results; and it was felt necessary to reëstablish the commercial balance by making purchases abroad more difficult. But the stoppage of these financial and economic exchanges shattered confidence, made moratoriums necessary, frightened lenders and slowed up trade.

It is now hoped to reach a settlement of the short-term debts by direct negotiations. Certainly the foreign creditors should not be treated worse than the national creditors; and for the long-term debts it is evident that various reliefs and reductions have become essential.

The recommendations which it is now sought to carry out include the establishment of commercial agreements, the progressive breaking down of barriers, the collaboration of the states in concerted efforts to organize their trades, the improvement of transport, the adoption of a program of public works, and the establishment of an international agricultural credit and mortgage institute, and so forth. Nobody could possibly quarrel with these decisions, but it is now necessary to put them into practice.

The heart of the question, however, is the sale of cereals. The agrarian countries have been badly hit. They must sell their products at a lower price than overseas products; but that price must give them sufficient remuneration—that is to say, it must be higher than at present. Here is a conundrum.

Efforts had been made to establish a preferential régime, but against this stands the most-favored-nation clause which must be respected. A way out is suggested by the setting up of a general fund which will compensate the European exporters. In essence, the importing countries will pay back, in accordance with the quantities imported, a proportion of their customs duties.

But this is not easy. The British declare that their commercial policy does not include the imposition of quotas or heavy import duties on cereals and, therefore, on behalf of relatively free trade countries, they can hardly be expected to participate in such a financial contribution. Their participation would contradict their policy at Ottawa, since the Dominions are in competition with the Danubian countries. Good observers believe that without British participation the common fund can hardly be established; and this will have repercussions on the financial as well as the economic situation.

There are other reservations—by Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Holland; and indeed Italy has by no means determined its attitude. Thus, though the recommendations are in themselves valuable, it by no means follows that the problem of central Europe is yet solved. There are good intentions, but there is still much spade-work to be done.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. F. Edsall Riley Jr., Montclair, N. J.
Miss Clara E. Crowell, East Orange, N. J.
Miss Ethel Vinal Lillibridge, Tampa, Fla.
Harlow L. Rockwell, Utica, N. Y.
Miss Eleanor G. Mulrson, Sydney, Australia.
Nathanael H. Engle, Washington, D. C.
Ruth M. Engle, Washington, D. C.
E. Arthur Coupe, Washington, D. C.
Charles W. Tennant, London, Eng.
Miss Mabel G. Comstock, East Rochester, N. Y.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lawrence; Central Grammar School Hall, Ditson Place, Methuen, 8.

First concert of season, advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

"Dream Pictures" of Branson De Cou under subject of "Canadian Rockies," Tremont Temple, 8.

Lecture on "Europe Comes to You," by Miss Ella Munsterberg, auspices Boston Young Woman's Christian Association, Clubhouse, 140 Clarendon Street, 6.

Work Shop Play, Village Players, Newton Centre.

New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, 10 to 10 daily.

Boston University C. L. A.: Reception by faculty members to all new students; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, Prof. William M. Warren and Mrs. Agnes Knox Black, speakers; musical program; Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 7:45.

Theaters

Hollis—"The Mikado," 8:15.
Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "The Man With a Load of Michief," 8:30.
Copley—"The Squeaker," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain; weekly meeting of the Junior Bird Club, 9:30; weekly meeting of advanced bird club, 10:30; lecture, "Paris and the Rhine Valley," 3; lecture, "Egypt—Old and New," 3:30.

Closing day, New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, 10.

Needlework Show, auspices Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Perkins Hall, Boylston Street.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum; music at 2:45; Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting of D. A. R., Unitarian Parish House, 2:30.

Week-end party, Massachusetts Beta Chapter of Pi Omicron Sorority, Cross Roads Inn, Raymond, N. H.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Chelsea Porcelains presented by Richard C. Paine; eighteenth and early nineteenth century English Mezzotints; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz; German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibition of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely.

Goodman-Walker Studio, 627 Boylston Street—"Paintings of Today," by Chaffee, Gold, Knaths, Levinson, Redman, Romano V. Smith, Van Veen and Weinrich.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Sporting Prints. Continuing through Oct 15.

Doll and Richards, 136 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Casson Galleries, 578 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horn's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Lithographs by J. Iver Rose. Pencil drawings by John Pratt Whitman. Through Oct. 17.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—American Masters. Through Oct. 15.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century. Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Exhibition of Currier & Ives Prints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Theaters

Hollis—"The Mikado," 2:15.
Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 2:15.
Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "The Man With a Load of Mischief," 2:30.
Copley—"The Squeaker," 2:30.

'GRAF' IN RIO AGAIN

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin, German dirigible which completed another transatlantic flight from Friedrichshafen, Ger., to Pernambuco Wednesday, arrived here from Pernambuco at 6:15 a. m. today, and departed again at 7:30 a. m.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Saturday; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperatures Saturday.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Saturday possibly light rain; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by occasional light rain late tonight or Saturday; slowly rising temperatures.

Eastport, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds over north portion and gentle variable winds over south portion; partly overcast weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	54	Montreal	38	42
Bismarck	40	66	Nantucket	46	52
Boston	41	54	New Orleans	62	76
Buffalo	44	50	New York	44	54
Calgary	36	62	Norfolk, Va.	56	68
Charleston	66	72	North Platte	52	80
Chicago	46	50	Philadelphia	44	52
Cincinnati	42	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	66	90
Denver	52	73	Pittsburgh	38	48
Eastport, Me.	36	42	Portland, Me.	36	46
Hatteras	66	72	Raleigh	48	72
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. Oct.13	78	82	St. Louis	52	72
Helena, Mont.	44	66	St. Paul	44	56
Huron, S. D.	44	68	Salt Lake City	52	72
Jacksonville	72	76	San Francisco	56	64
Kansas City	58	74	Seattle	56	64
Key West	82	86	Tampa	74	88
Los Angeles	60	72	Washington	40	54
Memphis	60	74	Wichita, Kan.	64	80
Miami, Fla.	82	84	Williston, N.D.	40	62

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 14.
B—Maximum Oct. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 11:15 p. m., Saturday 12:25 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:35 p. m.

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COOLIDGE JOINS SMITH IN ASKING COSTS BE PARED

Pershing, Sims, Root and Baker Hit Governmental Extravagance

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—An open letter bearing the joint signatures of former President Coolidge, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and four other nationally known men, and declaring that "the general public will find itself in a condition of servitude" unless all governmental costs are reduced, was made public here today.

The letter was addressed to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, chairman of the National Economy League, and was read by him to a meeting of the executive committee of the league held to complete arrangements for the first national convention of the organization in Washington on Dec. 12 and 13.

In addition to the names of Mr. Smith and Mr. Coolidge, the letter bore the signatures of Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Mr. Elihu Root, former Secretary of State; Gen. John J. Pershing and Admiral William S. Sims. All six are members of the advisory council to the league.

The letter said:

"In two decades we have seen the cost of government rise from about $3,000,000,000 to about $14,000,000,000. This was too much when taxes were moderately easy to pay. It is a crushing burden under present business conditions. . . .

"We believe that these public expenditudes should be reduced all along the line. Every unnecessary action of the Government should be abolished. High salaries should be reduced. The people should be permitted to spend more of their earnings on themselves and required to spend less on the tax collector. . . .

"We must discharge our obligations to the veterans and their dependents. But we should waste no money and tolerate no extravagance under the claim of performing any of these necessary functions. . . .

"All the costs of local, state and national government must be reduced without fear and without favor. Unless the people through unified action arise and take charge of their government they will find that their government has taken charge of them. Independence and liberty will be gone and the general public will find itself in a condition of servitude to an aggression of organized and selfish minorities.

"When that day comes our political and economic system will neither merit nor command the respect and support of the people and universal bankruptcy and anarchy will prevail. If we are to be saved from that catastrophe we must join in organized service, organized sacrifice and organized patriotism."

Massachusetts Feels Effects of Repeal

(Continued from Page 1)

arrests for all liquor law violations, including keeping and exposing for sale. The following table shows that the 1931 arrests and convictions through the efforts of state police were almost one-half those of 1930 and about one-third the 1928 figures.

	Arrests	Convictions
1927	701	466
1928	1171	939
1929	880	683
1930	639	524
1931	387	351

Arrests for violations of the keeping and exposing law, which was part of the General Laws before national prohibition went into effect, dropped from 371 in 1929 and 261 in 1930, to 233 in 1931. The ratio of convictions, however, has steadily increased since 1927.

Hard on Illegal Sales

Illegal sale is still prohibited under the General Laws and in this respect state police were particularly vigilant in 1931, with 110 arrests and 104 convictions as compared to 93 arrests and 79 convictions in 1930. In 1928, however, the police made 303 arrests and in 1929 they made 190.

Although there are some municipalities in the State which have adopted laws requiring strict cooperation with federal authorities, Boston has taken no step to halt transportation and manufacture since the "Baby Volstead Act" was repealed. Boston's official figures shed an even more convincing light on the lapse in prohibition enforcement than do those of the State. From 487 arrests for manufacture and 253 arrests for transportation in 1930, the arrests for manufacturing in 1931 dropped to three, and for transportation, six.

Arrests for keeping and exposing have been annually maintained at about 2500 by Boston police for the last several years, while cases of illegal sales have persistently figured about 500.

Federal figures disprove the natural assumption that the marked let-down in state and municipal police activities directed against transporters and manufacturers would be reflected in a flood of such cases in the one federal court which must now handle them. As a matter of fact, federal arrests and convictions of violators in these instances have dropped off to a noticeable extent according to Mr. Tarr. This is due, he said, to the withdrawal of assistance by local agencies in locating such violators.

Federal Agents No Busier

"There are just so many federal agents," Mr. Tarr explained, "and they are no busier now than they were before repeal because they couldn't be. It's a case of demanding that 60 officers carry on the same work that was previously done by 6060."

In convictions, the federal agents have attained an average of 95 out of every 100 cases.

Although the point frequently is raised before Mr. Tarr that repeal of the state enforcement act did not lift the moral obligation of local police to assist federal agents in enforcing the prohibition amendment, both Mr. Tarr and Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, agree that state and municipal police, in their relationship to the Federal Government, are no more than citizens, with the privilege, "as have all citizens, of notifying federal authorities, if thy wish, of attempts to manufacture or transport liquors."

This opinion does not conflict with the United States Supreme Court decision in national prohibition cases, which court construed the second clause of the Eighteenth Amendment as an agreement between the states and the Government to coöperate in the enforcement of prohibition. Repeal of a state enforcement act, therefore, is the breaking of the agreement made by the State. This, of course, it is pointed out, is not a condemnation of those engaged in enforcing the laws.

Repeal of the state law, Mr. Tarr explained, places Massachusetts enforcement agencies in the position of permitting anyone to manufacture liquor, transport it over the road to a place where it can be sold, and then calling the sale a criminal offense.

A Case in Point

How a local officer may assist federal agents was illustrated by a police captain. Before the State Enforcement Act was passed, a car struck a post in front of his home and several cases of liquor were thrown out. In civilian clothes, the police officer first got in touch with federal agents, then rushed to assist the driver to get his car in shape, detaining him as much as possible. Later, he appeared as a witness against the driver, refuting charges that he had arrested the man, and claiming that he had only exercised the right to detain until the federal agents arrived.

If he had arrested the driver, the police captain explained, he would have opened himself to a possible suit in the event the driver was not convicted in the federal court. This liability, which the local officer incurs when he attempts to make arrests for transportation and manufacture, the captain declared, naturally deters him in making arrests.

The drunken driver campaign in Massachusetts is cited as a hard and fast one, revealing what can be accomplished in the way of liquor law enforcement when the statutes are tight and the agents wide awake. Repeal of the state act has had no derogatory influence on the move to stamp out this type of liquor offender, 712 arrests being made by state police in 1931, of which 560 developed into convictions. This was greater than the preceding year's total of 668 arrests and 541 convictions.

Móre Coöperation Needed

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Colorado Dry Forces Rally to Preservation Of State Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Dry forces here are once more rallying to quash with votes the efforts of wet interests to repeal the State's liquor laws at the November election.

Behind the dry endeavor is a stanch loyalty of the people of Colorado. It is a loyalty that has twice before sent repeal movements to overwhelming defeat at the polls, and which looms today, in the light of September primary results, stronger than ever. In the primaries 44 dry candidates were nominated as against only seven wet candidates.

The weight of public sentiment for prohibition in Colorado is illustrated by the fact that it was not until last summer that the national women's anti-prohibition group could even gain sufficient strength to organize in Colorado.

Federal authorities in charge of the zone of which Colorado is a part are struck with this preponderance of dry sentiment and assert that it was a leading factor in Colorado's being characterized by the Wickersham commission—as the driest State in the Union.

The November referendum would nullify all previous dry legislation and destroy the advances of 20 years. The title of the proposed amendment is the only part to appear on the ballot, and is held to be misleading. The text of the amendment provides: "On the thirtieth day of June, 1933, all statutory laws of the State of Colorado heretofore enacted concerning or relating to intoxicating liquors shall become void and of no effect."

Because of this confusion, dry leaders are particularly active at this time to acquaint voters with the facts. Widespread newspaper publicity and printed matter distributed over the State is informing voters of the truth.

Before prohibition it was claimed that abolition of liquors would wreak havoc with the grain business, and after prohibition was adopted wet sympathizers charged that the grain business had been ruined. Yet official figures of the State of Colorado show the opposite to have been the case.

Industrially, the State has made rapid progress in the years of prohibition. This progress in general industry has greatly overbalanced the unemployment and curtailment caused by closing the breweries.

According to state and federal authorities there are several contributing factors to success in enforcement.

First, it was found to be easier to enforce prohibition in a state where dry laws had been in force several years prior to the adoption of national prohibition.

Second, it was found that Colorado's legal machinery was especially good for enforcement of the law.

Third, there is excellent coöperation of state and federal departments to enforce the law. Both state and federal authorities, when questioned, were emphatic in declaring that the two laws should be enforced together.

Last is the preponderance of public sentiment behind the law.

There are said to be no big violators of the liquor law in Colorado now.

The policeman on the beat, the judge on the bench and the citizen on the street, all agree that there is less drinking now than before prohibition.

Arizona Drys Join Against Proposed State Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Better enforcement of prohibition hardly will result from repeal of the State's prohibition laws, dry leaders here point out, in protesting a movement to place the question of repeal before the voters in November.

With the finding by the State Supreme Court that a referendum petition, with the required number of signatures, is free of errors in form, the fight to keep the issue off the ballot appears to have been lost. Dry leaders are uniting, however, in an effort to defeat the wet proposal at the polls.

Supporting repeal of the State's enforcement laws is the Arizona Association for Repeal of Prohibition, headed by Mr. Gerald Courtney, Phoenix attorney. Mr. Courtney disclaims any interest in "whether the country goes wet or dry," but asserts that Arizzona "should be placed in a position to make the most of the opportunity should there be reversal of the nation's policy."

Several dry groups are included in the Allied Temperance Forces of Arizona. The secretary of this unit, Mr. George McBride, is specializing in cartoons depicting the differences between present conditions and those of the pre-saloon days.

Southern Bishop Shows How Repeal Would Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Prohibition is not yet repealed and most likely never will be, despite efforts of certain interests to "stampede the people into a wet parade," said Bishop W. N. Ainsworth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in an address here recently before the allied W. C. T. U. of Jefferson County.

"After repeal, what?" the Bishop asked. "The great drive will start to get everybody to drink. It will start adroitly, like the seduction of women with cigarettes. Liquor will be advertised in every paper, emblazoned on every billboard and will be floated in on every radio. Fourteen thousand, nine hundred and seventy-three doctors will certify there isn't a headache in a hogshead. Slurs at the Puritanism of the now extinct prohibitionist will get into the social column, and by all means every freeborn American must drink a little in the interest of temperance.

"This will be the program, for nobody need doubt that the du Ponts, Raskobs and the rest are spending millions to destroy prohibition that they may get more millions through licensed liquor. Who will stand for it? And when the people do become aroused, lots of politicians that are now talking much about democracy will have the end of their little day. Congressmen and senators are not amenable to party platforms that the people have had little part in making, but to the people themselves. The last word on this subject the people have spoken in every southern state was the enactment of dry laws. And no sovereign people have ever been more grossly betrayed by their political leadership than Alabama. And the South has been betrayed by theirs."

Wet Motorcars Face Confiscation in Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Idaho—Idaho will in the future emulate the policy of the Federal Government in seizing automobiles used for transportation of liquor, according to Mr. Ray Durham, prosecutor. This policy in northern Idaho at least, if not in all parts of this State and others, is a departure in enforcement of the national and state prohibition laws.

"The State has the same power in confiscation procedure as has the Government," Mr. Durham said. "A district court conviction is prima facie evidence that the automobile was used to violate the state laws controlling prohibition. Money received from such sales would go to the state school fund."

Woman U. S. Senatorial Candidate Firmly Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Miss Clara Harrigal of Aiken, South Carolina's first woman candidate for Congress, and the first Republican senatorial candidate in more than 40 years, is "absolutely opposed to the Democratic proposal for repealing the Eighteenth Amendment."

Miss Harrigal, who was nominated to oppose the veteran Senator E. D. Smith, Democratic nominee, declares that she will demand strict enforcement of the amendment so long as it is a part of the Constitution.

"When a better method of handling the liquor problem has been approved by the people," she says, "it will be time enough for me to change my stand on this question."

However, she stands "squarely upon the Republican national platform and the state platform." She favors a protective tariff for industrial, business and agricultural interests, and for protection of the working man.

Miss Harrigal's nomination completed the Republican slate for the State, candidates for the six congressional seats having been named by the executive committee.

Borah Designates Path to Prosperity

BUHL, Idaho, Oct. 14 (AP)—Three problems must be solved, says Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho before the economic stress can end. In an address he listed these as adjustment of farm debts in proportion to the ability of the farmers to pay, the calling of an international economic conference and settlement of the reparation question, and reduction in world armaments.

The Idaho Republican spoke here last night and ended a three-day tour of southern Idaho. He remarked that "the depression has been going on for three years and hasn't yet given any vigorous evidence of departing."

Demanding a reduction in the "drastic extravagance" of state and national government, he said, "taxes have increased upon agriculture in the last 15 years more than 300 per cent. That means taking the profits from the farm even in times of prosperity."

Indians Greet Curtis During Tour of Idaho

POCATELLO, Idaho, Oct. 14 (AP)—After two days' campaigning in Idaho, during which he said the Republican Administration alone deserved credit for economy measures adopted by the last Congress, Vice-President Curtis headed for Utah today.

Indians of the Bannock and Shoshone tribes, in full tribal regalia, greeted the Vice-President after he was welcomed to Pocatello with a 21-gun salute.

Discussing tariffs in a campaign address here he cited sugar beets as an example of a western industry which he charged would be threatened by what he termed a non-tariff Democratic policy. The Vice-President will speak tonight at Ogden and at Salt Lake City tomorrow.

Victory in Precinct Stressed to Women

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—"Carry your precinct and we will win," is a printed message which is going out with every bit of mail to women campaign workers from Republican national headquarters here.

The importance of precinct work in a national election cannot be stressed too often, believes Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee. So at her request inclosures for letters are being printed to emphasize the point.

"The election precinct is the decisive point in every political battle," the inclosure says. "It is there the fight is lost or won. Concentrate on your precinct and let the rest of the world go by." The humble task of getting voters to the polls by offering to take them there in one's automobile is one of the most valuable forms of service a party worker can render, the statement indicates.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE

LONDON, Oct. 14—The British Board of Trade reports that imports into the United Kingdom during September amounted to £54,266,000, compared with £53,312,000 in August and £68,317,000 in September, 1931. Exports amounted to £26,228,000, compared with £28,551,000 in August and £29,846,000 in September, 1931.

Aid to Needy Is Local Burden, Roosevelt Says, Then Federal

Demands, However, National Means of Providing Jobs and Extending Aid When Civic and State Resources Prove Inadequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14—Federal aid in making employment and caring for the needy in emergency times when local and state resources are inadequate was demanded by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a nation-wide radiocast from the Executive Mansion here last night. He pledged himself if elected President to inaugurate a definite long-range plan for dealing with all phases of public health and welfare, which he characterized as the "proper concern of the Federal Government."

The Governor's outline of his social welfare program was in reply to a questionnaire which 10 prominent social welfare workers placed before him and President Hoover early last week. He held that the "primary duty" of supplying relief rests with the local community through its government and private charity, but that in emergency times, when the stress of such needs exceeds the capacity of this first agency, the obligation to aid rests with the state and federal governments.

"Where the state itself is unable successfully to fulfill this obligation," he said, "it then becomes the positive duty of the Federal Government to step in and help. That duty and responsibility the Federal Government should carry out promptly, fearlessly and generously."

Reaffirms Stand for Bonds

The Governor reaffirmed his stand in favor of a federal bond issue for public works to stimulate employment and suggested that out of the experience with the present times, it would behoove governments, "when we get back to good times," to initiate "what might be called a nest egg to be used for public works in times of depression."

Under existing conditions, financially straitened governments should build only public works that are self-sustaining or that are "honestly essential to the community," he held. Then, reaffirming that public expenditures must be reduced, he said he was "utterly unwilling that economy should be practiced at the expense of starving people."

Other questions on which Governor Roosevelt gave his views were: That he favors unemployment insurance reserves under state laws, coördinated employment offices as provided in the bill of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, keeping children in school until they are 16 and increased vocational education for them.

He opposes any reduction in federal expenditures for children's welfare work, he said, and praised the work of the children's bureau in Washington. However, he criticized the lack of a "continuing" federal policy for dealing with social welfare problems, declaring that "in this as in other activities a multiplicity of unrelated agencies have been developed hit or miss to deal with aspects of the same problem."

Would Change Education

"My own observation," the Governor said, "leads me to believe that in many parts of the country we have tended to an educational system devised too greatly for academic training and professional careers. We know that already many of the professions are overcrowded, and it is a fair guess that during the coming generation we shall devote more attention to education of our boys and girls for vocational pursuits that are just as honorable, just as respectable and in many instances just as remunerative as are the professions themselves."

Another basic aspect of his program, the Governor said, was the setting up of a system of unemployment insurance under state control, supplemented by a federally coördinated system of employment offices.

"This type of insurance is not a cure-all, but it provides at least a cushion to mitigate unemployment in time of depression," he continued. "It is sound if, after starting it, we stick to the principle of sound insurance financing. It is only where Governments, as in European countries, have failed to live up to these sound principles that unemployment insurance has been an economic failure."

Says G. O. P. Negligent

The Governor's address was replete with criticism of the Republican Administration at Washington, whose only efforts to cope with the distress of unemployment, he declared, had been to deny its existence. This attitude contrasted sharply, he said, with the words and intent of the Democratic national platform, which holds the Federal Government "continuously responsible for human welfare, especially for the protection of children."

Slum clearance in the big cities figures in the Governor's public works program, and he said that, "if a slum area can be torn down and a new modern building put up, I should call that almost a human necessity."

"On the other hand," he continued, "the mere erection of buildings in some other part of the city while allowing the slums to remain, raises at once a question of necessity. I am confident that the Federal Government, working in coöperation with states and cities, can do much to carry on increased public works and along lines which are sound from the economic and financial point of view."

CHURCH DRY LEADER TO VOTE FOR HOOVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14—Announcement that "after carefully weighing the political situation," he had decided to vote for President Hoover, was made yesterday by Dr. James A. Crain, secretary of temperance and social welfare of the Disciples of Christ Church, which is holding its international convention here.

Reasons assigned for his decision included Mr. Hoover's policies in international affairs, his work for child welfare, his opposition to "naked repeal of prohibition without federal protection of every state, as proposed by his opponent." Dr. Crain explained that his statement represents his personal views.

VOTE--Balloting by Mail

TEXAS and NEW MEXICO

Absenteee voting is provided in both Texas and New Mexico for all qualified electors.

In Texas, any qualified elector who expects to be absent from his county on election day may vote previous to his departure not more than 20 days nor less than three days, before Nov. 8. Voters already away from their county may vote by letter by writing to the county clerk of their home county not more than 20 days before election day for a ballot. The county clerk will furnish return envelopes and instructions with the ballot.

In New Mexico any registered elector who expects to be absent from his precinct or election district on Nov. 8 may vote by mail.

Application for a ballot may be made in person or by mail to the county clerk. Upon receipt of the application the county clerk will mail to the voter an absentee ballot and return envelope.

On the back of the ballot envelope will be an affidavit which the voter must fill out in the presence of a witness.

Although no time limit for acceptance of applications for ballots is specified in the New Mexico election laws, voters are urged to apply as soon as possible, in order to be certain of receiving a ballot to vote in the Nov. 8 election.

Application for an absentee ballot does not prevent an elector from voting in person, if he returns to his county before his absentee ballot has been cast.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

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SOCONY PUTS 30,000 WORKERS ON 5-DAY BASIS

Vacuum Corporation to Spread Jobs Among Idle

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 — The share-the-work movement made another advance here with the announcement today that 30,000 employees of Socony Vacuum Corporation and its subsidiaries would go on a five-day week on Nov. 1, with corresponding reductions in pay except for those whose earnings do not exceed $100 a month. The announcement was made by Mr. Herbert L. Pratt, chairman of the board.

Simultaneously, 28 leading economists issued a statement characterizing the movement as a "commonsense measure" to meet the unemployment emergency, provided "the principle of sharing is kept witnin the point where every employee receives at least enough income to provide, for himself and his dependents, the necessities of life." The economists' statement was made public by the National Coördination Committee, headed by Mr. Walter C. Teagle.

In announcing that the Socony Vacuum Corporation had adopted the five-day-week policy, Mr. Pratt said that this measure would give the company's own employees greater security in their jobs and "ultimately will provide places for many more for whom there have been no opportunities under the old operating schedules."

A survey of 1500 employers as to the opportunities for spreading work by reducing working time revealed that only four industries are providing 40 hours a week or more while eight cannot provide as much as 30 hours of work weekly, according to a report made public by the National Industrial Conference Board yesterday.

In 21 divisions of industry which reported, the average number of hours worked weekly in August was 32.2, the study showed.

Teagle Finds Action Needed to Give Jobs

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14 (AP)—Immediate action, with few words, must be taken to spread employment among as many workers as possible if business recovery is to be hastened, Mr. Walter C. Teagle of New York, chairman of the coördination committee of the share-the-work movement, told the Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

"Few people," he said, "realize how the various forms of shared work have kept the unemployment situation from becoming worse. It is estimated that at least 3,500,000 people now employed would be off the pay roll but for work spreading."

Dry Leaders Call For Day of Prayer

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP) — The Rev. William Sheafe Chase announced that 20 dry leaders from six states met here Wednesday and adopted a resolution setting Nov. 6 as a day for "fasting and prayer" in behalf of their cause.

"We call upon all who believe in the Eighteenth Amendment," the resolution said, in part, "as a protection of childhood and womanhood, the sanctity of the home, and the perpetuity of our Government, to join with us in observing Nov. 6, the Sunday before the national election, as a special day of fasting and prayer, that God may deliver us from the devastating effects of the return of the saloon system to power and that the evils of legalized intoxicating drink shall not be returned to our nation."

"Attention was called to the statement by Mr. Garner and others," said a statement Canon Chase issued after the meeting, "that it may be possible to have 4 per cent beer by March 1. The sentiment was expressed that the dry forces of the nation will unite immediately after election to prevent such a course, and that the liquor interests that are spending huge sums of money now in anticipation of legalized intoxicating drink will find themselves up against a real fight."

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Labor Department To Hear Educators

(Continued from Page 1)

likely to become a major item on the programs of a number of educational organizations this winter.

The prospect of a long controversy between the Department of Labor and educators who see the ruling as a breeder of ill-will between the United States and other nations, looms with the announcement from Mr. Doak and other Labor Department officials that they expect to enforce the order, issued on Sept. 1. They base their defense of the ruling on the necessity of preserving all work available for American students, many of whom are having difficulty in paying for their education this year.

With no retraction of the order in sight, a number of educational associations are preparing programs of opposition. The American Council on Education and the Institute of International Education have already taken violent exception to the restriction which makes working students liable to deportation.

The subject is to be brought before the fall meeting of the international committee of the American Association of University Women, which already is advocating legislation to permit foreign students to accept teaching positions in this country upon graduation from American universities. Other groups interested in education are expected to take stands against the ruling when their fall board meetings are held.

Educators are pointing out that the ruling was promulgated, not upon the request of any American students or colleges, but apparently upon the volition of the Labor Department. Even the office of education, under the Interior Department, was not consulted on the probable effect of the restriction. In fact, Dr. William Cooper, Commissioner of Education, is one of those leading the fight against the ruling, predicting that, if enforced, it "will ruin international educational good will and make certain scholarship funds useless."

Dr. Cooper points out that the Bancroft Fund, providing scholarships for Japanese students and the Boxer Indemnity Fund for the education of Chinese in the United States will be useless since it has become necessary by the depreciation of foreign monetary values to supplement these funds by giving holders of the scholarships work in this country.

"The policy," says Dr. Cooper, "is a blow against the movement to make English the dominant language of the world since it will automatically ban interest in American higher education."

Church-endowed institutions of higher learning probably will feel the blow the hardest, Dr. Cooper points out. Through foreign missionary work many promising men and women from foreign countries have been attending colleges and universities in increasing numbers because of the opportunities this country brought to them through various religious organizations. In many instances these students in the past have supplemented their funds by part-time work.

The controversy in the end may be settled by a court decision. If the dispute is taken to the courts, opponents of the ruling will cite a decision handed down in 1926 by the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of Antonini vs. Curran, which stated that part-time work did not alter the status of a student.

The Labor Department contends that a new law, passed in July, 1932, rendered the decision nugatory by giving the department authority to state whether a student may work. Mr. Gaspare M. Cusumano, New York attorney, who won the case for his student client in 1926, has been making a study of the recent law. He contends that the recent law merely gives the department the right to require a bond for the admission of a student conditioned upon his departure at the termination of his studies and does not in any way change the definition of a student as set forth by Congress in the Immigration Act of 1924. No rule of the department can change an Act of Congress, he declares.

Democrats Scan Missouri Lists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14—Missouri state Democratic politics is in a state of uncertainty today as the result of the sudden passing of Mr. Francis M. Wilson of Kansas City, the party's candidate for Governor in the November election. Under the Missouri laws the Democratic State Committee fills the vacancy. This will be done at a meeting at Jefferson City, Oct. 17. The choice, in the event of a Democratic victory in November, would be of great importance to the State.

Supporters of Mr. Russell L. Dearmont, state Senator from Cape Girardeau, defeated by Mr. Wilson for the nomination, are requesting that he be named for the vacancy, claiming that otherwise thousands of Missouri Democrats will vote for Mr. Edward H. Winter, Republican candidate, now president of the State Senate.

Others considered most prominently in the running are Judge William T. Ragland of the Missouri Supreme Court; Mr. Frank G. Harris, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor; Judge Guy B. Park of Platte City, and Mr. Lloyd C. Stark of Louisiana, Mo.

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Head of Bucknell Plans New Policy

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (AP)—The American college undergraduate, in the opinion of Dr. Homer P. Rainey, president of Bucknell University, should be weaned from "education by spoon feeding."

Addressing a group of Bucknell alumni here last night, Dr. Rainey outlined plans for a college educational policy that would permit the student to develop culturally without too much emphasis upon career, profession and vocation during his early undergraduate years.

His plans for Bucknell, he said, include a program, to be instituted during the 1933-34 sessions, of devoting the first two years to general arts education with the last two years reserved for preprofessional or professional study. By this arrangement, he feels, the student may develop a greater interest in learning things himself, under the guidance rather than the compulsion of the faculty.

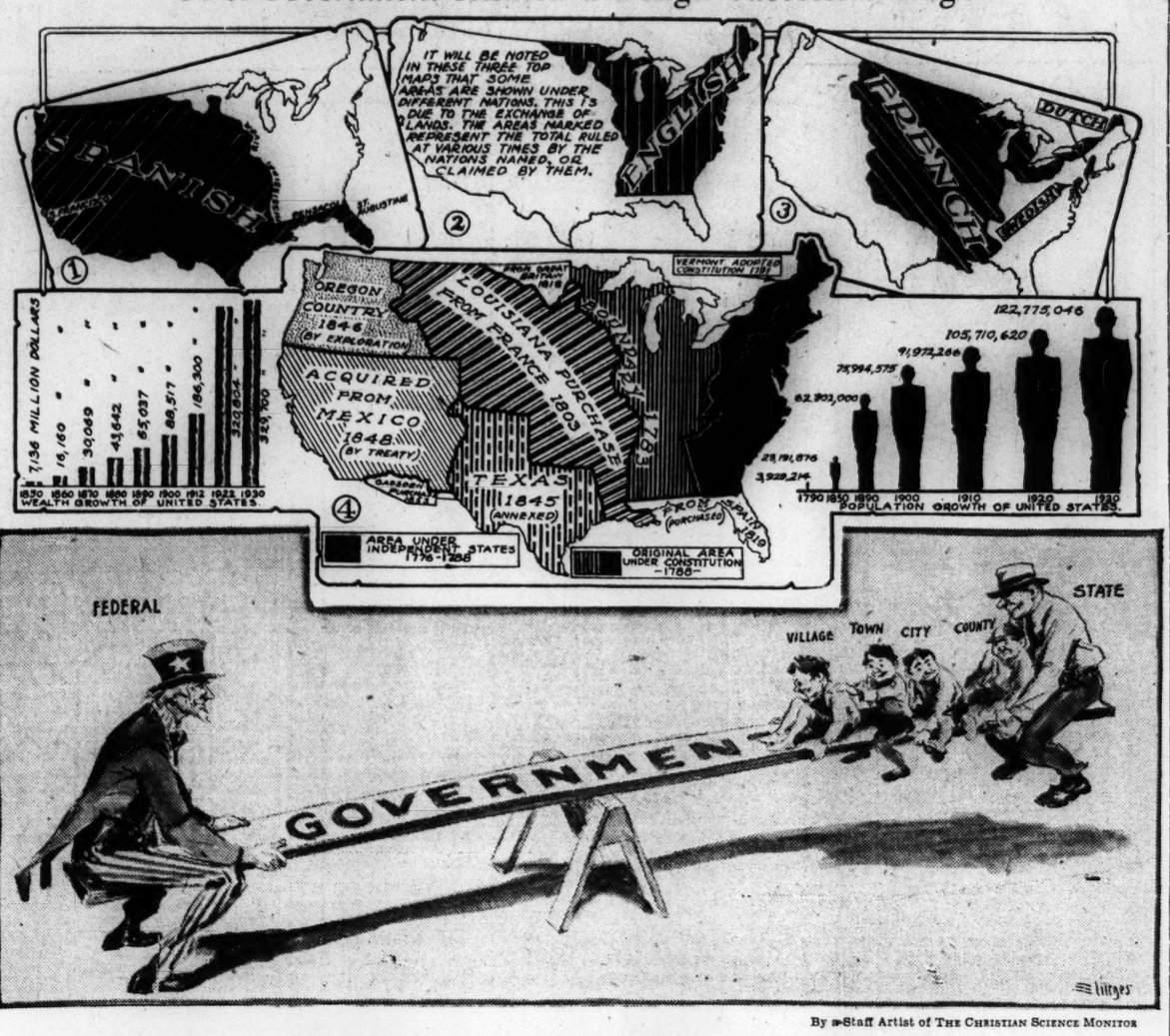
Plant to Reopen; 1000 to 1500 Jobs

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The American Radiator Co. will resume operations at its largest plant, at Bayonne, N. J., next Monday, giving employment to between 1000 and 1500 men, it was announced today. The plant has been idle for several months.

The present program provided for two shifts a day on a five-day-a-week basis. Additional expansion of the company's operations has taken place at Buffalo where its malleable iron plant for making castings resumed on a five-day week, calling back 250 men.

The company is the major subsidiary of the American Radiator-Standard Sanitary Company, one of the biggest industrial units in the country.

U. S. Government Refined Through Successive Stages



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

UNITS OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT RIDE THE SAME PLANK

Political, Economic and Population Changes of the Area Now Under the United States Government. Before Adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1788, the Original Indian Tribal Rule Had Given Way to Colonial Governments of European Nations, Shown Over Areas in Drawings 1, 2 and 3. The Central Map, No. 4, Traces the Westward Expansion of Colonization. The Black Area of Original Colonies That Declared Independence From Great Britain in 1776, Had Added the Eastern Mississippi Valley by 1783, Under the Articles of Confederation. When the Present Constitution Was Adopted in 1788, This Boundary Remained, but Was Rapidly Pushed to the Pacific, and by 1853, the Present Borders of the United States Were Complete. An Indication of the Nation's Economic Growth Is Given by the Piles of Money, Picturing the Increase of National Wealth. Population Increase Is Depicted by Figures at the Right.

Citizens Rise Against Invader Yet Permit the Greatest Foe Of Their Rights To Go Free

(Continued from Page 1)

public office and enjoy other rights of American citizenship.

All this is taken for granted. Some Americans remember days when much of it had not yet been won. But the public has hardly begun to use the great power of self-government put in its hands.

How is this power given to them? Why do they neglect it? What are reasons they cannot afford to go on looking at the scenery while someone else drives their governmental car? These questions Our Neighborhood is digging into. Mr. Citizen, as Dr. James J. Halliday is known because he makes citizenship a hobby, is responsible for this interest. His neighbors, the Casuals, are entering his den—a room lined with books but more like a workshop than a library.

Easy to Blame Government

When his guests are seated, Mr. Citizen plunges into his subject.

"Nothing is easier," he begins, weighing each word, "than to blame 'the Government' for everything, from taxes to the weather. Mails and the press are full of it. That's all right, except when the one who kicks doesn't know what he's talking about.

"A congressman friend of mine, for example, showed me a letter from an influential citizen of his city, urging him to vote for a bill he himself had introduced in Congress. Critics ought first to be sure they aren't shooting in the dark.

"No one is in a position to criticize the Government unless he knows how the Government works. That certainly applies to voters. The place to make their criticisms mean something is at the polls. That means knowing how the wheels of Government go round."

Mr. Casual reflects.

"Sounds reasonable," he agrees. "Where do we begin"

"At the beginning," Mr. Citizen replies. "And we go only so far as we can without running off the main track. We want the hard-as-nails practical side of this voting business."

He turns to Ruth Casual.

"Ruth, when you start voting a couple of years from now, how many citizens will you be?" he asks.

Under Several Governments

"One," she ventures.

"Why not six or seven? You'll be a citizen of the United States, a citizen of Illinois, a citizen of our county, of this town, or maybe of some city with wards and precincts. Then there will be elections that cut across these lines and you will be a voter in some school district, irrigation district or what not.

"The map of the United States makes a patch-quilt when it is marked up with all its political divisions. But it is only one country, and you are right that you will be one American citizen. You can cast a lot of ballots every year, though, if you keep up on all that goes on."

Mrs. Casual speaks.

"All these districts mix me up," she says. "Someone asked me the other day who my Congressman is, and I didn't know. Won't you explain how the different governments tie in with each other?"

Mr. Citizen nods.

"It's not so hard as it looks," he starts. "A good way to think about the American Government is to compare its parts with our sun, earth and moon. If we start with the Federal Government as the sun, there are 48 earths, or states, circling around it. They are held together by strong ties, but the states turn on their own axes, so to speak.

Together, Yet Separate

"Each state has its own system of local governments, like hundreds of moons held in their orbits by state control. These local units are counties, cities, towns, villages and so on. The states work together in the Union but keep powers of local government centered around themselves. The Federal Government links the states and does things no state could do alone."

Mrs. Casual smiles.

"That helps, thank you. May we talk about each kind of government by itself later?"

"Yes. We ought to spend at least one evening getting started on each of the Big Three—federal, state and local. But tonight I want to show in a broad way how they are set up."

He reaches to the desk top behind his chair and brings out a long roll. It is a map of the United States which he spreads out on the floor where everyone can see.

"Down in San Antonio, Texas, St. Augustine, Florida, and other old cities," he begins, "they celebrate every so often how many flags have flown over those areas—Spanish, French, English, American and so on. Each flag stood for a form of government. The whole area of the United States has come up through Indian tribal rule, colonial government of many types, or loose confederations of independent states, to the government as we have it now."

He points to the area covered by the 13 original colonies at the time of the Declaration of Independence.

States Once Little Nations

"Those states had no idea there would ever be a strong Federal Government of the kind we have built up," he goes on. "They had become almost nations in their own right, and did not want to lose their powers. Only five states sent representatives to a convention called at Annapolis in 1786 to consider a closer union than that given by the loose Articles of Confederation. You remember how hard it was for George Washington to keep an army going during the Revolution. This was because there was no strong central government.

"When the Constitutional Convention of 1787 met, Rhode Island did not send delegates. After the document was framed, seven delegates, from Massachusetts, New York, Maryland and Virginia, refused to sign it. They advised their states to reject it. Rhode Island withheld its ratification of the Constitution until nearly three years after the convention had adjourned. The Constitution started operating in 1788 with nine of the 13 states in the Union. But by 1790 all 13 were members.

"The story since then is too much to tell this time. If you will come again tomorrow we can talk about the Federal Government and how it has grown up around the Constitution. Then we can go on to the states and local governments. After you get a firmer hold on how this governmental flying machine of yours is put together, we will take a course in piloting.

"From then on, it will be up to you to learn by putting in hours of flying 'at the stick' of your ballots."

Roosevelt Silent On Major Problem, Mills Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—Terming the economic situation the principal issue of this campaign, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, last night charged that Governor Roosevelt had offered no program whatever for overcoming it, while President Hoover had carried through measures which are actually defeating the slump.

Secretary Mills's address at the Coliseum opened the Republican presidential drive in Chicago. It was his final speech of a 3000-mile swing into the West as far as California.

"The Democratic candidate has maintained complete silence on the one question that is of supreme importance to every family in the land—how are we to overcome the depression," declared the Secretary of the Treasury.

"When the depression is over there will be plenty to do in the way of reform; plenty to discuss in the way of means to prevent a recurrence of such a calamity, and how, if these depressions are to come, to mitigate the severity of the blow, particularly to those less able to bear it. To that end this Administration will devote its best efforts.

"But until the problem of the depression is solved these are in a sense long-time problems. Beside it all other issues fade into insignificance.

"And the Democratic candidate in three long months of campaigning has refused to face it; refused to tell the people what, if any, plans he has to deal with it.

"After a long and hard struggle the cry for a change has ever been heard. And curiously enough this emotional wave usually comes when the worst is over and, though not yet apparent, victory has actually been won.

"As between these two candidates there is only one question which is worth serious and thoughtful consideration. Under which one of these two leaders are we more likely to beat this depression? Which of these commanders can best win this war for us, for until it is won, nothing else matters much.

"What plans for a victorious campaign has the Democratic candidate who aspires to the leadership of this nation submitted? None. He has discussed vaguely the causes of the depression; he has discussed even more vaguely what he would like to do after the depression is over; but as to how it is to be overcome, he is completely silent."

BRITISH PRINCES VISIT IN HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince George, reached here yesterday by airplane for their first visit to Holland. They have been visiting in Sweden.

They motored to The Hague with the British Minister and later were entertained by Prince Heinrich, Queen Wilhelmina's consort.

INSULL REFUSES TO SURRENDER HIS PASSPORT

Equivalent to Taking His Citizenship, He Writes Consul at Athens

ATHENS, Oct. 14 (AP)—Samuel Insull, wanted in Chicago to answer an indictment in connection with the collapse of his vast public utilities, wrote a letter to the American Consul today explaining his reason for refusing to surrender his passport and thus to facilitate extradition proceedings.

"Sir," he wrote, "I was very much surprised at your letter of yesterday informing me that the State Department had instructed you to take up my passport.

"It seems that they don't know in Washington that my passport is valuable until February, 1934, and that by its authority I can stay out of America in any country I choose.

"Since the passport was issued by the country of which I am a citizen, its withdrawal is impossible, especially while I am traveling through foreign countries.

"Because a genuine citizen is transformed by his own country, against every sense of its obligation, into a scamp who can neither stay anywhere nor go anywhere, withdrawal of a passport is equivalent to withdrawal of citizenship. Therefore it is unnecessary for me to add that I cannot recognize your right to cancel my citizenship by surrendering to you my passport before its expiration."

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Bankers who lent money for the utility ventures of Samuel Insull before his power empire crumbled, today had subpœnas to appear before Federal Judge Walter Lindley to explain the transactions.

The bankers were called as bondholders for the bankrupt Insull Utility Investments, Inc. The court is seeking assets of the firm. The bondholders contend the banks illegally hold collateral for loans. They insisted that the collateral constitutes assets wrongfully pledged and wrongfully accepted by the banks.

DRY MOVE STARTED IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Oct. 14—The first attempt to gain support of candidates in a provincial election in aid of prohibition was made by the New Brunswick Woman's Christian Temperance Union in annual convention at Saint John today.

The women in expressing their disapproval of the government sale of liquor, promised support for any candidate upholding the fundamental of total abstinence, regardless of his party politics, and announced a decision to begin immediately a provincial pledge-signing campaign preceded in every locality with mass meetings. The convention disapproved "extended" hours for government sales of liquor and "indiscriminate" issuance of permits.

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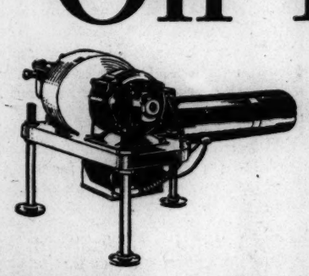

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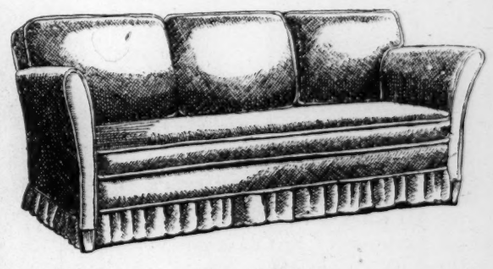

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Tips for the School Lunch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE sandwich seems to be the most practical means of putting into the lunch box the foods a child needs. These should be attractively made up and packed. No matter how good the sandwiches originally were, if they are crushed or soaked by lunch time they will often be thrown away.

The secret of an unsoaked sandwich is plenty of butter. In school cafeterias butter is worked until smooth and soft with a little cream, then spread on bread. In cold weather butter can be brought quickly to spreading consistency by filling a bowl with hot water, then emptying it and inverting it over butter cut into small pieces.

Sandwiches wrapped separately in oiled paper remain fresh and unaffected by odors either in the ice box or lunch basket, so making it possible to get most of the work out of the way the night before they are needed. As many vegetables as possible should be used in the lunch, especially fresh vegetables like lettuce, cress, cabbage and celery. All these can be added to almost any kind of sandwich, the lettuce and cabbage leaves being especially valuable, too, in preventing moist mixtures from soaking the bread. The following fillings are especially good:

Celery Sandwiches

Mix together
2 tablespoonfuls of minced celery,
1 tablespoonful of finely chopped nuts,
1 tablespoonful cream or cottage-cheese,
½ teaspoonful of minced parsley, salt and pepper to taste, and olive oil to moisten. Put together between thin slices of brown bread, well buttered.

Carrot Sandwich

Mix together:
2 tablespoonfuls of grated raw carrot,
1 tablespoonful of chopped cold veal, salt, pepper, and lemon juice to taste, and boiled salad dressing to give a good spreading consistency. Spread thin slices of whole wheat bread liberally with butter, put a lettuce leaf on each slice, and spread with the filling.

Raisin Sandwich Paste

Mix together until smooth:
2 cupfuls chopped raisins,
2 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice,
½ cupful of orange juice,
1 cupful chopped nut meats.
1 teaspoonful of salt. Pack into jelly glasses. This keeps a long time.

Ham and Egg Filling

Cook over hot water:
2 beaten eggs mixed with
½ cupful of milk,
1 teaspoonful of salt,
1 teaspoonful of prepared mustard,
1 teaspoonful of butter, and when of the consistency of custard, add
½ of a cupful of vinegar and
Chopped cooked ham to make the filling spread well. This keeps well. Chopped cooked bacon may be substituted for the ham if liked.

Cheese and Peanut Butter Sandwich

Mix together equal quantities of
Cream cheese and
Peanut butter. Roll into long, thin rolls, wrap each in a lettuce leaf, on which has been spread a little
Mayonnaise. Spread
Bread with very soft
Butter, cut off a very thin slice and roll in it one of the rolls, then fasten with a tooth pick.

Pigs in Blankets

Cut oblongs from
Left-over pie paste and put in each roll a
Cooked sausage. Bake until nicely browned for an unusual "sandwich."

The Recipes
on this Page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Cranberries Are Here!

Cranberry Salad

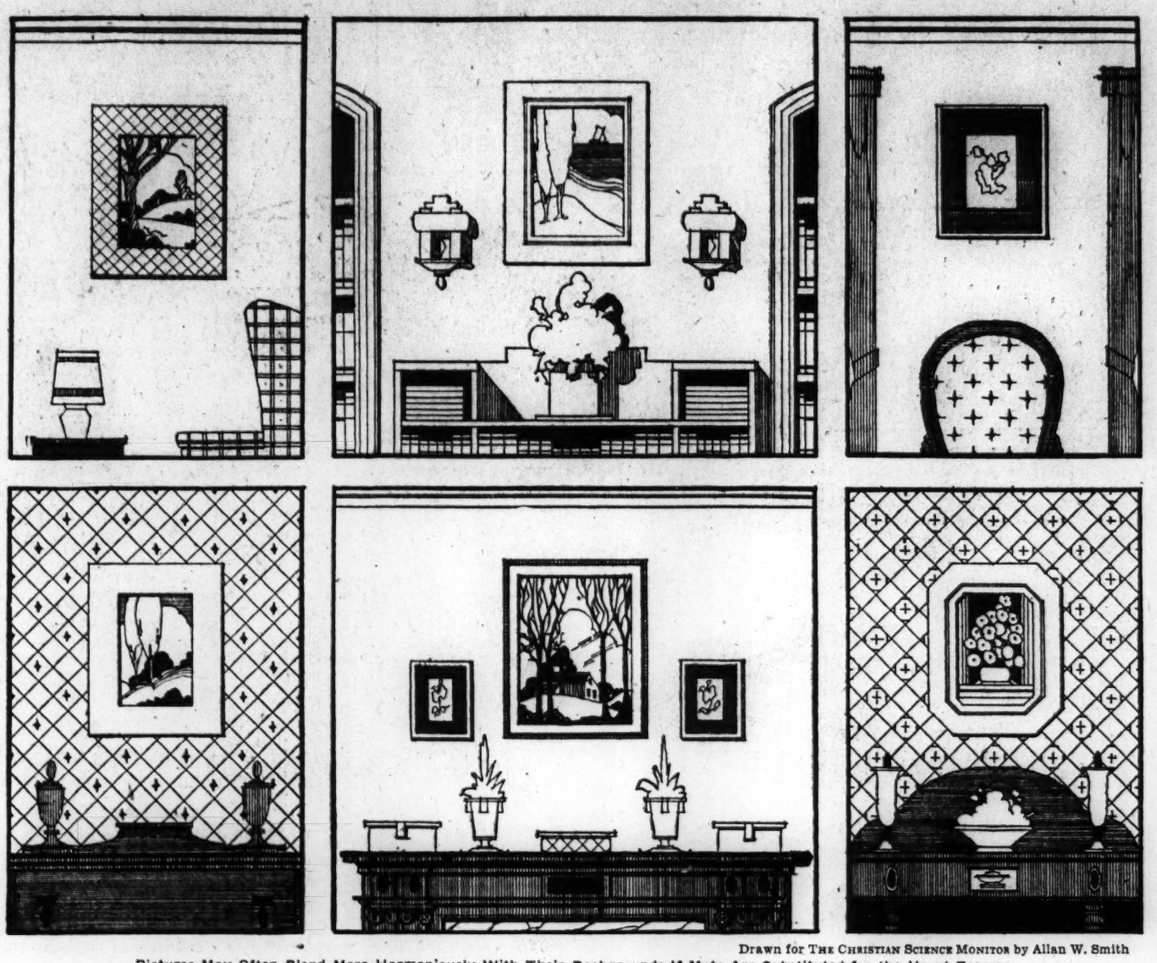
Wash
1 pint cranberries and add
1 cup cold water. Cook until tender then add
1 cup sugar and cook 5 minutes. Soften
2 tablespoons gelatin in
¼ cup cold water, and add to the hot cranberries, stirring until dissolved. When the mixture has partly set, add
1 cup chopped celery and
½ cup chopped English walnut meats. Mix and pour into a mold. Chill until firm. Unmold. Serve with mayonnaise.
Serves 6.

Candied Cranberries

Cook together for 5 minutes
2¼ cups sugar and
1-3 cup water. Then add
1 teaspoon vanilla extract. Add
1 lb. large and firm cranberries, and let cook 5 minutes. Remove from the fire and allow to cool for 5 minutes. Cook another 5 minutes, then set aside and let stand in the sirup until the cranberries are cold. Again bring slowly to a boil, and let cook slowly 3 minutes. When cold, lift the berries out carefully and spread on a buttered platter to dry.

These candied cranberries make an attractive meat garnish, or a decoration for a salad, or may be used in any way in which one would use candied cherries.

To use them as a salad, heap candied cranberries on a lettuce leaf or on shredded lettuce, and around the berries, in a circle, arrange sections of grapefruit or slices of avacado with the outer green color showing.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Allan W. Smith

Pictures May Often Blend More Harmoniously With Their Backgrounds If Mats Are Substituted for the Usual Frames.

Framing Pictures With Mats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE often discovers, in decorating a modern room, that the pictures which one has chosen to go with it—with gilt or ornate frames, or even, perhaps, with plain ones—do not seem to be in keeping with the character of the room. On considering this disparity, one may recall how appropriately framed the pictures seemed in an exhibition of water-colors, etchings or drawings which one lately saw. Here, instead of having heavy frames with much ornament upon them, they were "framed" quite simply, probably with nothing but a wide border of some neutral-tinted paper called a "mat" and no frame at all. In planning the pictures for a modern room, one can often secure interesting effects by framing them in this way.

The accompanying sketches show ways in which these mats may be made, and the groupings of pictures with which they are most appropriate for various rooms. The cutting of them is quite simple. The cardboard can be bought inexpensively at almost any art supply store. One large sheet will probably be enough to make either two or four mats, depending upon the size of the picture to be framed. Having obtained the cardboard, a rectangle the exact size of the picture is laid off on its reverse side, and is then cut out with a sharp knife, leaving the frame. Onto this frame, its reverse side having been covered with paste, the picture, which should first be pasted to a piece of cardboard larger than itself, is pressed. The outer edges of the cardboard should then be trimmed down until the mat is in proportion to the picture.

The first illustration in the top row, reading from left to right, shows a picture framed with a mat as it might be used in an informal room. Since the wall treatment here is rather plain, a decorative paper has been applied to the surface of the mat, adding a touch of color to it.

In the second illustration, a picture framed with a mat is used as part of a definite group in the wall treatment of a room. In this case the mat is very plain, only several lines having been ruled with ink on its surface, near its inner edge, to add the suggestion of a frame.

The third illustration shows the way a mat might be used in framing a picture for a room in the Victorian style. The pictures which are most often used with these rooms are either botany plates of flowers, or plates illustrating styles and fashions. Since both of these are rather small and delicate in color, they are apt to seem lost in a large wall space without a heavier border to set them off. Thus the mat used with them is comparatively wide and has been cut from black paper. The frame, of some lighter color, is quite narrow.

In the fourth illustration—the left hand one in the lower row—a mat is used to frame a picture against a wall paper of rather decided pattern. In this case it has been left entirely plain in order that its band of white may differentiate the picture from the paper. This type of framing with a mat might look well in a small bedroom which one wishes to furnish inexpensively and is also appropriate for a studio-living room.

The fifth illustration shows the use of mats in framing pictures for a rather formal group over a mantel. For the center picture, a narrow mat has been used with a frame, illustrating the use of a mat to increase the size of a picture, when, without it, the picture might seem too small to fill the wall space for which it is intended. The two smaller pictures, like that in the third illustration, are flower prints framed with mats of black paper.

In the sixth illustration, as in the fourth, a mat has been used to frame a picture against a wall paper of definite design. In this case, since the character of the picture seems to suggest that some further decorative treatment might not be inappropriate, the mat has been cut in an octagonal form and a narrow border of lines ruled, with a ruling pen, along its inner edge.

Many possible variations might be suggested for making these mats. The cardboard for them comes in two shades, white on one side and creamy yellow on the other. That side should be chosen which will best bring out the colors of the picture. Mat boards in color, silver, or in black, can be obtained to use with rooms and pictures of different types, while ruling pen borders, made with black, gold, silver or colored inks on the mats might be interesting and are quite easy to make.

A Garden Kitchen

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS a kitchen with a northern exposure that one of the business girls whom we have mentioned in previous articles was allowed to decorate this summer. When she first entered it, it seemed to her a very dismal, unattractive room. The ceiling was dark from the smoke of a coal range which had been recently discarded in favor of a new oil range. The walls had originally been painted a light brown but were now scarred and dingy. The woodwork, also a brown but of a darker shade, was in a like state of dilapidation. The floor was splintered and rough.

It seemed to the girl that it had but two redeeming features; its immaculate neatness, and the view of a lovely garden just outside. She began to wonder how to bring that garden into the room. She was not to pay anything for her vacation and so she offered to devote the money which she usually spent for her summer holiday toward remodeling the room. She had to be very tactful in making this offer, and ask the family to realize how much pleasure the experiment would give her. A son of the family was at home from college and remarked that he thought that it would be a real "lark" to help with the work of redecorating. Father "allowed as how" he could also afford to "chip in a bit."

* * *

It would take too long to tell of all the fun they had sandpapering, removing paint, and preparing all the surfaces for their new dresses.

After sitting in the garden at different times to catch the varying shades of color with sunrise and sunset shadows on the flowers the girl decided on what she called a "pale iris" for the ceiling, meaning a pinkish lavender tint which was so faint that it could be discerned only when the tone was brought out by a deeper shade of the same color in a screen and in scalloped valances at the windows.

The wall tint was taken from a yellow rose and the green leaves in the garden repeated themselves in the cushions and table top in the dining corner and in the top of the wide shelf of the kitchen cabinet.

A new floor covering seemed to father "almost out of the question" The son said that he would forgo some of his college expenses for it, and when father saw a sample of mottled green and "bluish gray" linoleum he decided that it "just must be done."

* * *

However, he was not quite satisfied with the final result. It seemed to him to lack "pep." The decorator scanned the garden. There was a row of "Beacon" phlox which called for a little thought. She worked with her colors until she had the very shade of the phlox as nearly as it could be reproduced and she painted, with her new color, the small filing cabinet which stood on the little green desk, and a tiny rim around the frame of an old mirror that had been brought down from the attic. A lovely old banjo clock received a thorough cleaning and several rubbings with wax and when it was hung between the windows it completed the furnishings of the room.

The housekeeper in this home writes that she has difficulty in keeping the family out of the kitchen long enough so that she can "get meals in peace."

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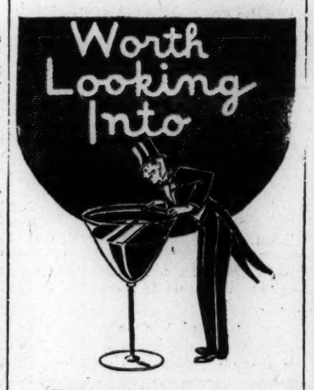

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THE HOME FORUM

That Trait Called Gentility

GENTILITY, a trait which certain Americans made conspicuous effort to assume at a former period, stood in contrast with one which certain others in a different environment tended to take on—namely, rusticity Elegance of manner, those residing in towns were inclined to cultivate; while ingenuousness and awkwardness, those in the country were prone to show. A scene of social opposition, indeed, the United States presented in the decades, say, of the 'eighties and the 'nineties, strongly heightened by a common insistence on the doctrine of all men equal and endowed with inalienable rights.

Truly, the dweller on a lot in the city and the proprietor of wide acres off beyond have always been persons of unlike temperament; and they seem likely to remain so, no matter what so-called technological changes come about in our civilization. For there can be nothing more than a superficial reason for our fancying that the general use of inventions and discoveries brings us to one level and causes us to resemble one another exactly. If men and women tenanting urban houses, built close together in rows, and those occupying rural homesteads, scattered at wide intervals, were ever at variance in outlook and attitude, they no doubt still are and will continue to be, in spite of progressive mechanical devices and revolutionary chemical formulas. A new set-up of wires in an engineering shop, or a new layout of test-tubes in a research laboratory, will do little to alter anybody's character, we may be sure, even though it has the effect, finally, of making over the living habits of everybody in the world. No dispute, we have a good deal of choice in these matters; and we are what we are because we want to be, rather than because a drop of solder has been run that joins continents in communication, or because a fungus has been brought under control that hastens the reforestation of Michigan.

They were genteel, the flamboyantly waistcoated and heavily watch-chained man and the elaborately flounced and startlingly cameoed woman who visited the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition together, as old weekly periodical illustrations somewhat remind us. Again, he was rustic, that long-bearded, homespun-trousered man who stood at the farmyard gate; and so was she, the heavily coiffed, calico-garbed woman who called him to dinner from a phlox-embowered doorway. The colored prints of the time, oh, mention them not! They sentimentalize the scene beyond all patience. As for the comic drawings, they conventionalize it into a joke too dreary to be forborne. Likewise, they were genteel, the merchant in coat of English cloth, cut by an Irish tailor, and the merchant's wife, an artist, dressed after the style of Rosa Bonheur, who entertained at a house on a certain renowned hillside street. That gaslit parlor; how could it have seemed so brilliant? Of Mr. Nikisch, the talk; he had just come to conduct the orchestra. The navy, another theme. "Really," says a young man just back from a visit to Washington, "these steam-frigates of ours are quite out of date." Again, too, they were rustic, the man and his wife who, on Sunday morning, seated high in a top buggy, drove out of the yard—hear the iron tires sing in the pebbles; see the red tip of the whiplash fall aslant white Charlie's back; see the edge of the linen laprobe flutter as they turn into the road; see a black bonnet string caught in the same breeze. Away they go, and we'll follow, when their dust settles, in another vehicle.

Genteel, the town; and rustic, the country. But that was some time ago. Have not things of late turned right about, and are not the inhabitants of cities affecting the rustic, and those of rural communities putting on, somewhat, the genteel? Certainly a man in sport costume, ready for an afternoon at the country club, remarkably resembles, a little way off, the man at the farmyard gate. The woman ready for tennis speaks in the doorway with a voice astonishingly like that of her who gave the summons to dinner. On the other side, where are men to be found of such gracious, affable ways as those who officiate at the social and educational meetings of the Grange organizations? What women were ever more exquisite in their preferences and more disdainful of anything like commonness than are those in the country who have turned modern and who are possessed with a desire to keep up with twentieth-century thinking?

Gentility stays with us, we may be confident; and all to the good of American manners, even if it must be a little laughed at. Rusticity also holds on, and nobody the worse for it, unless, perchance, it overdoes itself now and then in ruggedness and self-sufficiency. Perhaps neither gentility nor rusticity, in a fair view, is a trait, so much as a trust, to be, like wealth, honorably and usefully administered.

S. W.

From the Sentry-Box Privet

Study of all aspects of nineteenth century life has become so popular that bonnet and shawl have assumed the picturesque qualities of powder and patches.

Mary Russell Mitford is one of the most delightful figures of the period; moreover, she brings into prominence many forgotten names which will now arouse fresh interest, for it is in the works of Miss Mitford and her circle that the social student will find much valuable and entertaining detail.

Her dominant characteristic was her love of nature. Writing to Miss Barrett she says:

"Oh, how I love those meadows, yellow with cowslips and primroses; those winding brooks, or rather that winding brook, golden with the water ranunculas; those Silchester coppices, clothed with wood-sorrel, wood anemone, wild hyacinth, and primroses in clusters as large as the table on which I write! I do not love musk—almost the only odour called sweet that I do not love; yet coming this evening on the night-scented odora with its beautiful green cups, I almost loved the scent for the form on which it grew. But the cowslips, the wild hyacinths, the primroses, the violet—oh, what scent may match with theirs? I try to like the garden, but my heart is in the fields and woods. I have been in the meadows to-night—I ran away, leaving my father asleep—I could not help it. And oh, what a three hours of enjoyment we had, Flush, and the puppies, and I! I myself, I verily believe, the youngest hearted of all.

"Then I have been to Silchester My father went there; and I got out and ran around the wall and coppices one way, as he drove the other. How grateful I am to that great gracious Providence who makes the most intense enjoyment the cheapest and the commonest! I do love the woods and fields! Oh! Surely all the stars under the sun, even if they were brighter than those earthly stars ever seem to me, could not compare with the green grass and the sweet flowers of this delicious season!"

She found constant pleasure and employment in her garden, and whenever possible she did her writing in the little arbour she called the sentry-box privet. She has left so graphic a description of the garden one June that even now we seem to sense something of its perfumed warmth and colour.

She tells us that on one side was a high hedge of hawthorn, with giant trees rising above it beyond the hedge, whilst all down within the garden were clumps of matchless hollyhocks and splendid dahlias; the top of the garden was shut in by the old irregular cottage, with its dark brickwork covered with vines and roses, and its picturesque chimneys mingling with the bay tree, again rising into its bright and shining cone, and two old pear trees festooned with honey-suckle; the bottom of the garden and the remaining side consisted of lower hedgerows melting into wooded uplands, dotted with white cottages and patches of common.—MARJORIE ASTIN, in "Mary Russell Mitford."

Cinesa

(Pronounced See-nay'-sa)

Cinesa has a lovely sound,
Like bells in twilight hush,
When drawled in soft, sweet Spanish tongue
To name a silver bush.

Cinesa—ashes—though it looks
More like smoke curls that drift
Around small fires that drowse in sleep
Before their eyelids lift.

And when it blooms in early fall
With bells of lavender,
The ash-gray coals of smoldering dreams
Within my memory stir.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

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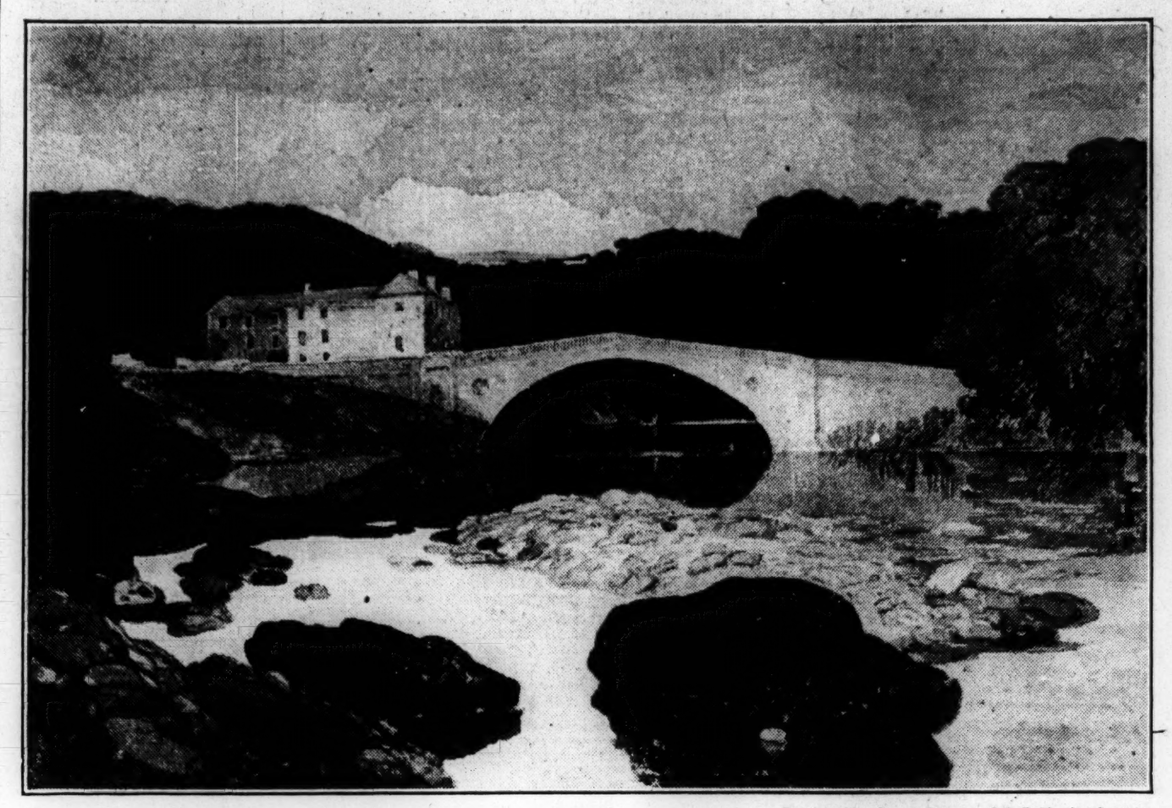

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Greta Bridge: From a Painting by John Sell Cotman, in the British Museum, London

The Elegance of William Pitt

Pitt no doubt had trained himself to be graceful in animation, had studied and enhanced the beauties of his voice, so that when excited his tones were always musical, and his action harmonious. He may, in earlier days, have rehearsed speeches in private, though he probably delivered something different when the time came. But to imagine that when he spoke he was acting a prepared speech is to ignore the main features of his oratory, the force coming from an internal impulse which was for the moment irresistible. It should be remembered too that in one sense he was always acting in the common business of life: when he chipped an egg, or talked to his gardener, or mounted his horse, he was acting. He might not, indeed, study his gesture at the moment, but that was because he had been studying gestures half his life. He had appropriated the dramatic way of doing things till it had become a second nature to him; thus, what would have been acting in others, was natural to him. And indeed, he had so adjusted and prepared and schooled himself, that all his emotions were effectually concealed. The fierce character of the man would sometimes be irrepressible, but even then it would be vented with an awful grace.

And so when he was said to be acting in the House he was natural, for acting had become a second nature to him. When this is so, acting has ceased to be acting. Mrs. Siddons would give her orders at dinner in the awful tones of Lady Macbeth. This was not acting, but nature, trained but unconscious nature. So it was with Pitt. He would not laugh, because it was undignified to laugh. If he had a book, or a play, to read aloud, and came to a comic part, he passed it to another to read, and resumed the volume when the humorous part was over, lest, we may presume, he should smile or become incidentally ridiculous. His countenance was, so to speak, enamelled with such anxious care, that a heedless laugh might crack the elaborate demeanor.

And so he lived in blank verse, and conducted himself in the heroic meter. We should surmise, though not with certainty, that some of his more famous flights, such as the comparison of the Rhone and the Saône were prepared to some extent, but that there was nothing written. This is only guesswork, for of his method of preparation we know nothing. But his diction was habitually perfect. To improve it he had twice read through Bailey's Dictionary, and had plodded through masses of sermons, particularly those of Barrow, Abernethy, and "the late Mr. Mudge of Plymouth."

"Every word he makes use of," said Chesterfield, as early as 1751, "is the very best, and the most expressive that can be used in that place." That was the result of constant and familiar effort. Like Bolingbroke he had trained himself to spare no pains in ordinary conversation to attain accuracy of expression, so as to be sure of himself in public. "It would not be believed how much trouble he took to compose the most trifling note." He told Shelburne that a phrase he had used in one of his speeches could not be taken exception to, as he had tried it on paper three times, before employing it in public. Assiduous study of words, constant exercise in choice language, so that it was habitual to him even in conversation, and could not be other than elegant, even in unpremeditated speech, this combined with poetical imagination, passion, a mordant wit and great dramatic skill, would probably seem to be the secrets of Chatham's oratorical supremacy. — From "Lord Chatham, His Early Life and Connections," by LORD ROSEBERY.

"AN ARTIST born full-grown," so wrote Mr. Kaines Smith of John Sell Cotman, who, he claims, was the greatest water-color painter that the world has yet seen.

When a child of twelve, John made a drawing in Indian ink and wash of some old houses in Mill Lane, Norwich. This drawing came into the hands of Mr. Reeve, the collector, from a Norwich pawnbroker, who discovered on the back the words, "J. S. C. drawn 1794." In this early sketch is clearly traced the oustanding features which characterize the masterpieces of Cotman's later years, and it has been described as an astonishing piece of work. In some extraordinary way, the small boy had grasped the real meaning and destiny of water-color painting, and was using the same precision and economy of design that are seen in his best-known drawings.

Descended from Yarmouth fishermen, the son of a haberdasher, John was foreordained for the shop, and left school early in order to take his place behind the counter. But art and haberdashery refused to mingle, and the time that should have been given to business was spent in wandering over the countryside, sketching every bit of architecture he could find.

"Is it possible to turn a bad haberdasher into a good painter?" John's father asked of his friends. The answer was anything but encouraging. But encouragement was not what John wanted, he asked only for freedom to follow his own bent, and finally, at the age of sixteen, he left his Norwich home for London, "to be an artist."

At the age of eighteen he exhibited six water colors in the Academy of that year, and those who saw his work were conscious of something altogether unusual, a remarkable individuality of style and a novelty in method. The art of water color was new, but Cotman's art was no discovery. His aim was the same as that which had animated the ancient Egyptian and the Greek—so to fill a space that the space itself should be beautiful. His primary object was to seek and produce beauty of pattern to the elimination of all sentimentality. Imaginative he was in the highest degree, but no element of sentimentality finds its way into l work. He never loved color as color, but only as it could be employed to aid pattern.

The grand series of Greta drawings were done between 1804 and 1805, while Cotman was still quite young; but so blind was the age to his genius that Greta Bridge, "that miracle of mastery," fetched eight shillings at a public auction, conclusive proof that the youthful artist was a century ahead of the taste and intelligence of his day. In this drawing is seen the clear-cut pattern and line, the fine craftsmanship, the design and decorative unity which makes so strong an appeal in Cotman's work. The absence of elaborate draftsmanship leaves the wash clear and clean; the colors are transparent, subtly overlaid, tone on tone, and of a compelling tenderness. To the end, it has been said, he never added anything to his superb achievement as found in Greta Bridge.

The Wild Swans at Coole

The trees are in their autumn beauty,
The woodland paths are dry,
Under the October twilight the water
Mirrors a still sky;
Upon the brimming water among the stones
Are nine and fifty swans.

The nineteenth autumn has come upon me
Since I first made my count;
I saw, before I had well finished,
All suddenly mount
And scatter wheeling in great broken rings
Upon their clamorous wings.

I have looked upon these brilliant creatures:
And now my heart is sore.
All's changed since I, hearing at twilight,
The first time on this shore,
The bell-beat of their wings above my head,
Trod with a lighter tread. . . .

But now they drift on the still water
Mysterious, beautiful;
Among what rushes will they build,
By what lake's edge or pool
Delight men's eyes when I awake some day
To find they have flown away?

—WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS, "Collected Poems."

"Attachez-vous aux choses honnêtes"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA SCIENCE CHRÉTIENNE révèle Dieu en tant que divin Principe, et cette vérité trouve son application pratique dans les affaires humaines. La nature de Dieu en tant que Principe est indiquée par ces paroles qu'Ésaïe prête à Dieu: "Je prendrai le droit pour règle et la justice pour niveau; la grêle emportera le refuge du mensonge." De même que le niveau et le fil à plomb s'emploient pour vérifier l'équilibre d'un mur, ainsi la règle immuable du divin Principe peut seule déterminer la vraie droiture.

L'intégrité est une qualité essentiellement chrétienne, exprimant l'obéissance envers le Principe. Dans une de ses épîtres, Paul exhorte ainsi les Romains: "Attachez-vous aux choses honnêtes devant tous les hommes." L'honnêteté est un élément fondamental du succès dans n'importe quelle branche d'activité légitime. L'application sincère de la Règle d'Or, soit dans les affaires soit au foyer, simplifie bien des transactions et produit l'harmonie dans les relations humaines. Les préjugés ont souvent pour effet de nous aveugler sur les vertus d'un homme, qu'ils nous empêchent d'apprécier selon son mérite; mais le désir d'être intègre dans tous les domaines nous permettra de juger "selon la justice." Si nous sommes sincères dans notre appréciation des autres, nous reconnaîtrons et respecterons leurs efforts pour bien faire.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 118): "L'honnêteté sous tous les rapports, en toute circonstance, est la règle indispensable de l'obéissance." Afin de satisfaire à cette exigence, il nous faut commencer par corriger notre propre pensée. Lorsque la guérison paraît lente, il serait utile d'examiner notre mentalité pour voir si l'improbité sous une de ses formes ne nous fait pas obstacle.

Il se peut par exemple que nous soyons strictement honnêtes en affaires, mais que nous négligions d'être honnêtes envers nous-mêmes, car le prétendu entendement humain soutient ses propres désirs par des arguments subtils. Parfois un problème semble très difficile pour le sens qui souffre; mais les efforts faits pour résoudre ce problème avec droiture sont peut-être précisément ce qu'il faut pour nous éveiller et nous faire abandonner les fausses habitudes mentales qui n'avaient pas été mises à nu aux heures de prospérité et de succès matériels.

L'improbité vient souvent de ce que l'égoïsme fait obstacle au penser juste. Tantôt c'est l'opiniâtreté, résolue à faire à sa guise et ne voyant par conséquent nul autre chemin; tantôt la justification de soi-même, qui cherche à justifier le moi humain et trouve des excuses en sa faveur; ou bien encore la propre justice, s'aveuglant sur ses propres fautes pour ne voir que celles d'autrui.

Mrs. Eddy écrit dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 233): "L'ignorance de soi est la croyance la plus tenace que nous ayons à vaincre, car l'apathie, l'improbité et le péché marchent à sa suite." Il est essentiel de comprendre spirituellement que Dieu est le divin Principe et que l'homme est Son image et Sa ressemblance, afin de guérir le sens imparfait et matériel du moi. Lorsque ce faux sens est découvert et détruit par la compréhension du divin Principe, le vrai moi spirituel se manifeste dans l'intégrité, la sincérité et l'humilité.

Si nous examinons avec sincérité nos procédés mentaux, nous constaterons peut-être que nos arguments tendent à soutenir le moi: nous faisons ce que désire faire le moi humain, donnant à l'égoïsme tel ou tel autre nom. Mais lorsque nous apprenons à juger nos pensées et nos motifs en employant la règle du divin Principe,—de la Vie, de la Vérité et de l'Amour,—nous remarquons dans notre propre mentalité ce qui n'est pas d'accord avec le Principe divin; et si nous sommes patients et persévérants, nous vaincrons ces tendances et trouverons notre vrai moi spirituel. Cette manière de procéder n'est pas l'introspection morbide qui pense constamment à un prétendu moi, soit bon, soit mauvais, mais la vigilance mentale qui favorise l'obéissance sincère au plus haut bien que nous ayons discerné jusqu'ici.

La probité mentale nous est nécessaire pour chercher et comprendre Dieu; elle l'est encore lorsqu'il s'agit de découvrir dans notre propre mentalité ce qui est dissemblable à Dieu, au divin Principe. Celui qui est honnête désire obéir au Principe, être purifié de toute pensée mauvaise. La spiritualisation de la pensée conduit inévitablement à un plus haut sens d'honnêteté, de pureté et de désintéressement. La probité spirituelle est clairvoyante, intrépide et courageuse. Plus est claire notre compréhension de Dieu en tant que divin Principe, plus nous reconnaîtrons combien l'honnêteté est belle et plus nous serons capables de la refléter.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Clock Pavilion

In the Clock Pavilion we finished our afternoon. A small crowd, Chinese of every sort, had assembled, punctually on the stroke of four, to hear several dozen clocks emit their chimes. Each is a masterpiece of Western bizarrerie; each has its own music, its own diversions. A young man walked among them from case to case. He inserted a key, turned it briskly, the dormant mechanism gave a premonitory whirr; and the crystalline notes of a forgotten tune, a jig or a gavotte or a snatch of opera, tinkled out towards the listening Chinese.

This was not all; doors flew open in the clock-case and a harlequin and other comedians appeared to dance. Tiny figures swam slowly across painted backgrounds; glass rods, as they revolved side by side, gave the effect of a distant waterfall between the trees. Elsewhere, we saw a lion-tamer and a lion; a golden boy, in English nineteenth-century taste, with knee-breeches and curls and a Vandyke collar, struck golden hammers jerkily on golden bells. Next to him, a little boy, almost lifesized, wearing a gown embroidered in petit point, touched the wires of a Louis Quinze spinet.

Silvery, distinct and far-away—here and there a trifle out of tune—the ponderous splendid clocks told the hour. From case to case, the crowd wandered on; an old man whose crumpled yellow cheeks were bordered by sparse threads of frosty beard, women, middle-aged citizens, aimless soldiers, all silent, looking up and listening, with something about them ancient and yet infantile, an air of absorption which was both dignified and oddly babyish.—From "A Superficial Journey Through Tokyo and Peking," by PETER QUENNELL.

"Provide things honest"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE reveals God as divine Principle; and this truth is practical in its application to human affairs. The nature of God as Principle is indicated by Isaiah when he represents God as saying, "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet: and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies." As the uprightness of the walls is tested with a plummet, so true righteousness can be determined only by the undeviating rule of divine Principle.

Honesty is an essential Christian characteristic, being an expression of obedience to Principle. In his epistle to the Romans, Paul admonishes, "Provide things honest in the sight of all men." Honesty is one of the basic qualities required for success in every righteous activity. An honest application of the Golden Rule in business or in the home simplifies many transactions, and brings harmony into human relationships. Very often prejudice will blind us to another's virtues, and prevent an honest appreciation of his worth; but the desire to be honest in every direction will enable us to "judge righteous judgment." If we are honest in our estimate of others, we shall recognize and respect their efforts towards well-doing.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 118), "Honesty in every condition, under every circumstance, is the indispensable rule of obedience." In order to fulfill this requirement for honesty, we must begin correcting our own thinking. Should the healing of some difficulty be slow, it might be helpful to examine our thinking to see whether any phase of dishonesty is hindering us.

We may, for instance, be strictly honest in all our business dealings and yet fail to be honest with ourselves, for the so-called human mind subtly argues on the side of its own desires. Sometimes a problem may seem to suffering sense to be very difficult; but the endeavor rightly to solve it may be the very thing needed to arouse us from wrong habits of thought which have remained covered during material success and prosperity.

Dishonesty often results from thoughts of self which obstruct right thinking. It may be self-will, which, being determined to have its own way, sees only its own way; or self-justification, which tries to justify the human self and find excuses for it; or perhaps self-righteousness, which is blind to its own faults, and sees only the faults of others.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 233), "Ignorance of self is the most stubborn belief to overcome, for apathy, dishonesty, sin, follow in its train." The spiritual understanding of God as divine Principle, and of man as His image and likeness, is vitally necessary, in order to heal the material, imperfect sense of self. When the wrong sense of selfhood is uncovered and destroyed, through the understanding of divine Principle, the true spiritual self is expressed in honesty, sincerity, and humility.

Honestly examining our mental processes, we may find that we are continually arguing on the side of self, doing what the human self wants to do, and calling selfishness by some other name. But as we learn to test our thoughts and motives with the plumb line of divine Principle, Life, Truth, and Love, we shall detect in our own thinking that which is not in accord with divine Principle; and by patience and perseverance we shall overcome such tendencies, and find our true spiritual selfhood. This process is not morbid introspection—which is always thinking about a so-called good or bad self—but rather a mental watchfulness promoting honest obedience to the highest good we have so far discerned.

We need honesty of thought to seek and understand God, and we need honesty of thought to detect in our own thinking that which is unlike God, divine Principle. The honest individual desires to be obedient to Principle, desires to be purged of all wrong thinking. Spiritualization of thought inevitably leads to a higher sense of honesty, purity, and unselfishness. Spiritual honesty is clear-sighted, fearless, and courageous. The more clearly we understand God as divine Principle, the more we shall recognize the beauty of honesty and gain the ability to reflect it.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Mast Motion

I like to watch a mast, whose swinging marks
Deliberate, invisible arcs
Across the calm, unswerving stars—
Slow, uncertain arcs,
Now short—now long,
Wavering among
Those calm, unquenchable stars.

I like to sit beside the mast and try
To fix the zenith with my eye,
But now my zenith seems to shift.
The mast swings in the sky,
I feel the ship
Heave—dip;
My zenith seems to shift.

If this straight mast were still a forest tree,
It would point zenithward for me
If I were close against its trunk—
But I could hardly see
The leaf-screened sky,
When resting by
Its calm, untraveled trunk.

MARION STEWARD.

Along the River Lot

France owes much to its rivers, which are the most beautiful rivers in Europe. They carry with them a narrative of vigour and romance, emphasized by castles, châteaux, churches, towns, villages, darkling cliffs and rank, rich meadows. Whether it be the Rhône, the Tarn, the Dordogne, the Lot, or any other of the multitude which flows through this gracious land, the story is always one of strange, wild beauty; and the scenery always diverse and magnificent. Many a day have I idled by these rivers of France, secure in contentment and the contemplation of beauty; praising in my heart a land that could give so great happiness, so sweet serenity.

One of the first of the lesser rivers to attract me was the Lot, which I found to be a stream set crookedly in noble scenery. Early it passes through the shadows sent down by the great Causses of Sauveterre, and in a moment it is squeezed among the limestone cliffs of the Rouergue. Pent up and writhing like a serpent, it presently finds a way through the Causses of Quercy, there to spend itself in swift, thin volume among the perilous towns and castles of a land which formed a natural protection against the ravages of mediæval warfare. The road which winds up the valley of the Lot could never find a footing except with the aid of endless bridges and tunnels.

Here and there, however, the cliffs recede, to give the river breathing space; and in these little breaks you find green meadows and open-hearted towns, like Cahors. It is a very pleasant surprise to come upon Cahors. It lies upon a tongue of rocky land, encircled by the beautiful river; and on all sides of it rise barren limestone mountains, with little patches of oak where truffles thrive. It bears the impress of a proud career from the time when it was known as Divona, capital of the Gallic Cadurci, when its linen cloth was famous in the Empire of Rome. Its houses are arranged as in an amphitheatre, with the old town divided from the new by spacious boulevards. . .

The river attracted my steps for the rest of the afternoon, for here it is a quiet, lovely river, revealing, in its curves, enchanting views of the old city. As the soft, transparent dusk enveloped it, I saw the towers and barbicans dissolving, like blocks of amber, slowly back into the mists of their conception. But still their edges were filigreed with a pale flame, and the white houses by the quay stood out like squares of noonday light that had been left behind. The crenelations of the Pont Valentré—which belts the Lot with unexampled splendour—seemed actually aquiver in the magic of this fugitive radiance. And presently, as I stood, the darkness came. I heard the gurgle of the river, saw lights spring up in the windows, heard the children called in from their play, and saw all the towers of Cahors arise like bars of darkness. — ROY ELSTON, in "Off the Beaten Track in Southern France."

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BETTER ATTACK GOAL OF CADETS

Defense Nearly Perfected but Offense Needs More Detail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 14—The football team of the United States Military Academy, with its lines of defense, both first and second, very nearly perfected for the strenuous games to come, is now busily engaged in developing an attack of higher caliber than it possessed last year, to meet the high-powered teams remaining on its schedule for the balance of the year.

The definite scheduling of a game with the midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy, as a part of the regular program, has done much to alter the plans of the head coach, Maj. Ralph I. Sasse, as this game is always the first consideration for the Cadets. So, he has devoted his attention chiefly to building up his team to reach its peak on Dec. 3, a late date to complete the season.

The loss of two of the outstanding performers of 1931, in addition to those graduated, has left several backfield problems, several of which are not yet in solution, and which may not be settled much before the Navy game. First, the departure from the squad, during the practice sessions, of Edward G. Herb '33, who had been such a tower of strength last season, and had been counted on for quarterback, or as they are designated at West Point, No. 4 back, left that place wide open, with three candidates of practically equal strength still so closely tied that Major Sasse does not know which he will use first in any game.

Sebastian Is Missed

Then Henry A. Sebastian '33, also retired from the play, and though here there is plenty of material, his experience is likely to be missed. His place has been partially filled, at least, by a recent promotion from the C squad, when Ben Harrell '33, after three years in the utility group, was brought up to the main squad, and is now a strong probability for second choice for full, or No. 2, back.

The three candidates for quarter are all first class men. Joseph L. MacWilliams '33, second candidate last year, was the first selection, but Felix L. Vidal Jr. '33, although never before able to make the team, has come on so fast as to be equally prominent in the mind of the coach as a starting possibility. More recently, still another candidate has advanced rapidly in the person of Roland A. Elliot Jr. '33, and in the practices this week all three are being used on a practically even basis.

Kenneth E. Fields '33, in addition to being No. 1 in standing in his class, as an all-round student and military expert, is also one of the chief reliances of the coaches for No. 3, or left halfback. He is practically sure of his position in the first line. In support are a pair of sophomores, Jack M. Buckler from Waco, Texas, who is now receiving close attention for second place, and Maurice M. Simons, who now is in third position.

Right Half Wide Open

The departure of Sebastian has left the position of No. 1 back, or the more conventional right half, wide open, and here, also, there is no certain first selection. Travis T. Brown '34 started as the leader, but Paul E. Johnson Jr. '34 of late has been holding down first place. William Y. Frentzel '33, though possessing more actual experience than either, is now in third place, with Winton S. Graham '33 also a possibility.

Thomas T. Kilday '33, an experienced player of several years' standing, is now a certainty at fullback. Earlier in the season a third year man, Joseph Cobb Stancook '35, and Arthur R. Cyr '33, a scrub for several years, were next in order for the position, but the discovery of Ben Harrell '33 and his promotion has pushed these men down a row. Charles R. Broshous 33, still engaged in his specialty of going in to try for drop kicks, is also officially listed, and the new rule permits several visits by him instead of only one or two.

A strong group of third year men have come forward for end positions this year, and while none have made the first line as yet, all are coming on fast, and the Harvard game may see several as leading substitutes. At left end is the veteran Richard T. King Jr. '33, while his second-string substituute last year, Peter J. Kopcsak '34, has been moved over to the right side of the line, in first position. Supporting King is Paul Burlingame Jr. '34, who dropped back a year, and is now once more eligible, having overcome his academic deficiency. Another veteran end is John D. Lawlor '34, a former Harvard student, from Allston, Mass., though one of the third class men has taken second place from him on right end. This is Norman B. Edwards '35, who has advanced rapidly under the tutelage of Lieut. Charles Born, former Cadet star, now assistant coach of the ends. Still another third class man, William V. Martz '35, is also regarded as a likely substitute before many days. William W. Quinn '33, and Kenneth R. Kenerick '34, are the balance of the squad.

Developing Offensive Lines

The first and second lines are now devoting their attention to the more technical side of the developing plays to be used in the Navy and other outstanding games, as their performances in holding Furman and Carleton have convinced the coaches that their knowledge of defense is more than adequate.

At center, the return of Roy T. Evans Jr. '33, letterman for the past two years, and chief weight man on the track team, has filled that position with success, while Ralph E. Bucknam Jr. '34, who has been on the scrubs for several years, is now chief substitute. William O. Senter '33, a useful substitute last year, and Lewis K. Beazley '34, are the balance of the pivot men.

Capt. Milton F. Summerfelt '33, at left guard, is supplemented by Harvey J. Jablonsky '34, second-string right guard, on the other side, though the absence of Harvey N. Trice, who graduated last year, is still being felt. Stacy W. Gooch '34, is relief man for the captain, with R. E. Gallagher '33, a substitute last year, relegated to third place. A third class man, Robert M. Stillman '35, from Colorado, is second to Jablonsky, with Thomas B. Hall '33 of New Mexico, trailing them.

Tackles Graduated

The graduation of both first-string tackles and a member of the second string left the coaches with a problem in that position, and though several high-class substitutes were available, few had experience. Lawrence J. Lincoln '33 has succeeded Captain Price, while John G. Armstrong '33, who was kept off the line by Suarez last year, has succeeded him. Others promoted from minor places to fill the vacancies are James R. Winn '34 and J. F. Smoller '34, at left, and John M. Hutchison '34, another promotion for last year scrubs, and Carl W. Miller '35, who entered the academy by the enlisted man route, and is the tallest man on the squad, on the right.

With the completion of the early tryout games, the Cadets will be kept busy with major opponents from now until Dec. 3, with four trips away, culminating in the Navy game at Philadelphia. The balance of the schedule is as follows:

Oct. 15—University of Pittsburgh at West Point; 22—Yale University at New Haven; 29—William & Mary College at West Point.

Nov. 3—Harvard University at Cambridge; 12—North Dakota State College at West Point; 19—West Virginia Wesleyan at West Point; 26—Notre Dame University at New York.

Dec. 3—United States Naval Academy at Philadelphia.

Chicago Retires A. Alonzo Stagg

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—Though feeling like "15 or 20 years more of service," Prof. Amos Alonzo Stagg is being retired from the athletic directorship of the University of Chicago by the 70-year rule, which applies to all members of the faculty. This announcement was made by President Robert M. Hutchins, following a meeting of the board of trustees. Professor Stagg is to be succeeded as chairman of the department of physical culture and athletics and director of athletics on July 1 next by Thomas N. Metcalf, who now holds a similar position at Iowa State College.

Coach Stagg may remain a number of years as football coach, it is said, as the faculty age limit does not apply to the coaching staff. A new post as chairman of the committee on intercollegiate relations has been established for Professor Stagg and he will therefore be the university's representative in all intercollegiate gatherings concerned with athletics.

Now in his forty-first season at Chicago, Coach Stagg has built up a great record, and his forty-first team looks like one of his best. The Maroons under Stagg have traditionally had smaller squads than their rivals, but in Big Ten football competition they have, nevertheless, won 124 games, lost 78 and tied 16. Stagg has kept rival coaches busy catching up with his inventions of plays and strategy, and has had more influence over the football rule making over a longer period of time than any other member of the Football Rules Committee.

In commenting on his retirement, Coach Stagg said he was willing to abide by the university's rule, which at the same time also retires Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean of the Divinity School. Stagg said he went into athletic work because it offered the largest opportunity for service through contact with young men, and that no scheme of life which removes that contact will meet with his ambitions.

Joan C. Ridley In Greenbrier Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 14—Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng., won a well-played semifinal-round women's singles match in the annual Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club autumn tennis tournament here yesterday when she defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk of Forest Hills, New York, 6—2, 6—4, in her march toward the title won last year by Baroness Levi of Italy.

J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J. and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., advanced to the final in the men's singles yesterday. Hall defeated Fred C. Baggs, 6—1, 6—4, and Mangin eliminated Dr. Philip B. Hawk, 6—2, 8—6. Hall won this title last fall.

Play was also brought down to the final in the men's doubles when the teams of Mangin and Baggs and Hall and Dr. William A. Rosenbaum won easily. Mangin and Baggs came through with a 6—0, 6—1 victory over Manfred Goldman and Victor F. Hockmeyer and the Hall-Dr. Rosenbaum pair dropped three games in defeating Hawk and Dr. J. M. Smith, 6—1, 6—2. The men's doubles title was won by Dr. Rosenbaum and Clarence J. Griffin last year.

In the quarterfinal round of mixed doubles Mrs. Hawk and Mangin advanced as did Miss Ridley and Hockmeyer. This competition last year was won by Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman of London, Eng., and Frank M. Goeltz. Mrs. Pittman, the former Elsie Goldsack, won the women's doubles at this club in September, 1931, in partnership with Miss Ridley. The summary:

GREENBRIER GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB AUTUMN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Men's Singles—Semifinal Round

J. Gilbert Hall defeated Fred C. Baggs, 6—1, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin defeated Dr. Philip B. Hawk, 6—2, 8—6.

Men's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Mangin and Baggs defeated Manfred Goldman and Victor F. Hockmeyer, 6—0, 6—1.

Hall and Dr. William A. Rosenbaum defeated Hawk and Dr. J. M. Smith, 6—1, 6—2.

Women's Singles—Semifinal Round

Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, 6—2, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Hawk and Mangin defeated Margaret F. Cluett and Dr. Smith, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Ridley and Hockmeyer defeated Helen Meany and William Bagraw, 6—1, 6—1.

FOOTBALL COACH RELIEVED

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Dr. Harold J. Parker, head football coach at the College of the City of New York, was relieved of his coaching duties yesterday because of the pressure of his work in the department of hygiene. Dr. Parker has been assigned a full schedule of classes this year. He had guided the football team for nine years.

TAYLOR WINS P. E. I. TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Arnold Taylor of this city recently won the Prince Edward Island golf championship, scoring 178 in 36 holes of play.

KANSAS STATE MATERIAL GOOD

Lack of Experience Makes Development of the Eleven Slow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan. — "We have some of the best material at Kansas State College this year that I have ever coached, but because of lack of experience our football team should not be as good as that of 1931, when we won eight out of our 10 games," said Coach A. N. McMillin of the Kansas State College in discussing prospects here.

"We cannot make up in one season for the loss of seven such stars as Cronkite, Auker, Hraba, McMillin, Stephenson, Harsh and Wiggins, who had years of football experience as well as a great deal of ability. Most of our 1932 team will be made up of juniors and sophomores. They will give a good account of themselves in every game, however, and by the end of the season should be one of the strongest elevens in the Big Six."

Heading the 15 returning lettermen is Capt. Walter W. Zeckser '33, guard. Zeckser's 165 pounds probably will make him by far the lightest man in the rather heavy Kansas State line this season. Other returning lettermen in the line are: L. W. Michael '33, center; H. J. Hanson '34, L. B. Pilcher '33, and R. J. Doll '34, guards; N. J. Weybrew '33 and M. H. Wertzberger '34, tackles; S. H. Neelly '33, L. H. Dalton '33 and D. W. Blaine '33, ends, and H. J. Hasler '33, who may be used almost any place in the line.

Graham Is a Star

Backfield lettermen include R. M. Graham '34, and T. B. Bushby '34, fullback, and Emmet Breen '33, and L. K. Shaffer '34, halfbacks. Coach McMillin believes Graham will be one of the outstanding backfield men of the United States this year.

Coach McMillin's chief problems this fall will be the development of adequate reserve material, the end and guard positions and training of a new quarterback and training of a punter to replace Auker and Cronkite. In the early games Graham and Breen probably will call signals but later H. C. Kirk '35, and L. B. Morgan '34, or B. J. Deters '33, may work into the quarterback position.

The punting probably will be done by Dougal Russell '35, or O. P. Stoner '35, with Weybrew occasionally pulled back from the line for the task. Russell probably will be the fifth member, with the veterans, in the McMillin five-man backfield during the early games.

Track Men Out

Other promising halfbacks include L. E. Abbott '35, R. E. Armstrong '35, R. F. McAtee '35 and F. F. Hamilton '35, members of the freshman "pony" backfield of last season; Jack Going '34, speedy half, and W. D. Cowan '34, a 200-pound halfback, who has had some junior college experience.

From the track squad McMillin has taken H. W. Hinckley '33, and C. D. McNeal '34, in an attempt to develop a pair of fast ends. Other promising end candidates include J. F. Freeland '35, J. R. Marshall '35, M. W. Oberhelman '35 and C. S. Skinner '35. G. W. Maddox '35, brother of the Kansas State line coach, and W. F. Waddell '35 are 210-pound candidates for tackle positions, while other outstanding tackle candidates are R. E. Eberle '35, D. R. Johnston '33, B. C. Forbes '34, A. R. Thiele '35 and L. J. Sconce '35. None of these men weigh less than 195 pounds.

E. C. Brookover '34, C. L. Scott '34 and Eugene Sundgren '35 are promising guard candidates, though Coach McMillin may shift some of his end and halfback prospects into the line to get speed at the guard positions. K. W. Harter '34, E. S. Wiseman '35 and J. W. Meyers '33 are the understudies for Michael at center.

ALEKHINE-KASHDAN GAME ENDS IN DRAW

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MASTERS TOURNAMENT STANDING

Players	Won	Lost
Alekhine	5½	½
Kashdan	5½	½
Araiza	4	2
Medina	3½	2½
Aslain	3	2
Gonzalez	3	3
Vazquez	2	4
Acevedo	1½	4½
Soto-Larrea	1	4
Brunner	0	6

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14 (AP)—A draw between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris and Isaac I. Kashdan of New York resulted today after they played a previously adjourned game in the International Chess Masters Tournament at the Press Social Center. They are now tied with totals of 5½ points out of six.

Kashdan also won his game with J. Medina, which had been adjourned from the third round. It was a difficult ending with Kashdan a pawn ahead. The New Yorker succeeded in winning in 101 moves.

Medina added two points to his total by defeating J. Brunner and Col. M. Soto-Larrea in his games from the fourth and sixth rounds. E. Gonzalez scored at the expense of B runner.

Eastern Elevens In Major Games

With weather approaching more nearly the type wanted for college football it is fitting that the contests themselves approach more nearly to the type of objective importance. This week-end is very likely seriously to crimp or even abolish championship hopes of more than one major eastern eleven as no less than five contests bring worthy challengers and opponents to worthy claimants of titles.

Dartmouth and Pennsylvania West Point and Pittsburgh, New York University and Georgetown and Princeton and Cornell all face each other tomorrow and it is only reasonable to suppose that the elation of victory and the dejection of disappointment are to be divided. Surely they cannot all end in glorious ties, so the process of elimination seems about to reach a full swing.

Pittsburgh has been favored by all who have intimate knowledge of its power and, if advance dispatches and comment are true, the Panthers are rated the outstanding team of the East, at present. It so happens, however, that "Jock" Sutherland's team has a prohibitive schedule beginning with this Army game. West Point lost to the Panthers, 26 to 0, last year, but mostly through the air, for in on-the-ground-plays the Army did well and it is possible Pittsburgh may have to resort to the air this time, although the Cadets have been drilled against this move.

Penn vs. Dartmouth

Pennsylvania has approached this Dartmouth conflict in a slow manner, whereas the Green has had one real battle, that with Lafayette, for experience along with its easy games. The fact that Dartmouth handled its new offense in the face of good competition is of value and seems to be the only pre-game advantage between the two. Pennsylvania has not faced rugged hard-charging opponents to date such as the Green should offer.

Three games of prominence involving undefeated teams view Georgetown at New York University and Detroit at Holy Cross (intersectional contests) and Brown at Yale. The Eli, of course, are temporarily out of the eastern championship running by virtue of two ties, but not a few eyes will eagerly scan the Sunday papers to see if the Blue has won its first game for 1932.

Syracuse, whipped in an intersectional contest last week by Ohio Wesleyan, will take on another invader, this time from the Southwest Conference, Southern Methodists; but the Mustangs have not been very impressive as yet and Syracuse may have a comparatively easy time. The Naval Academy, following its first-game reversal, has improved steadily enough to be the choice against Ohio University.

No little interest is being shown in the Cornell visit to Princeton. The Tigers, under the coaching of H. O. Crisler, have earned plenty of respect for their early showings with an entirely new system. Cornell, a disappointment so far although undefeated, may display greater strength against the Tigers if for no other reason than that its eminent coach, Gil Dobie, is active again in coaching the team. His guiding genius was greatly missed.

Others Have "Breathers"

Other major elevens which either have "breathers" or have not entered upon the heavy part of their schedules as yet, are Harvard, Fordham and Columbia. The former plays its last easy game against a light, but fast Penn State team in which the Crimson is expected to win, but might experience a little trouble. Fordham and Columbia are easing off, the Maroons entertaining Lebanon Valley and the Lions facing a little more opposition, Virginia. Perhaps there is a little undue optimism in rating Virginia a "breather." Carnegie Tech, not the power of recent years, faces Washington and Jefferson.

Smaller engagements, but of good prospect, are the conflicts in which Hamilton invades Amherst; Providence visits Boston University; Tufts travels to Maine to play Bowdoin; Maine faces New Hampshire and Bates goes down to Rhode Island State.

PENN CUTS FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania will play only seven varsity football games next season, Dr. E. Leroy Mercer, dean of the department of physical education, made this announcement last night. It is the smallest schedule Pennsylvania has ever listed. "The schedule conforms to President Gates' plan for a shorter season," explained Dr. Mercer. All games will be played on Franklin Field, and the season will not open until today, when Franklin and Marshall, the only small college on the schedule, will be played. The season this year opened with Franklin and Marshall on Oct. 1. Last Saturday Pennsylvania played and defeated Swarthmore, which announced recently it would not play any more big university elevens. Penn's schedule for 1933 follows: Oct. 14—Franklin and Marshall; 21—Dartmouth; 28—Navy. Nov. 4—Lafayette; 11—Ohio State; 18—Penn State; 30—Cornell.

METCALF RESIGNS AT IOWA STATE

AMES, Iowa, Oct. 14 (AP)—Thomas Nelson Metcalf, appointed to succeed Amos Alonzo Stagg as athletic director at the University of Chicago, resigned from a similar post at Iowa State College yesterday. Prof. M. D. Helser, chairman of the Iowa State Athletic Council, in announcing acceptance of Metcalf's resignation, said he will go to Chicago at "a considerable increase in salary." The exact amount was not given. George F. Veenker, who came to Iowa State as head football coach last year, will succeed Metcalf as athletic director. He formerly coached basketball at the University of Michigan.

Three New Cups for Rowing Competition This Spring

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Three new cups will be put into competition for college oarsmen of the East it was announced yesterday at the annual meeting of the stewards of the American Rowing Association.

The Adams Cup, donated by Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, will go to the winner of the Pennsylvania-Harvard-Navy triangular regatta at Cambridge, May 27. At the American Henley, to be rowed at Philadelphia the same day, the Thomas Reath Cup will be awarded to the winner of the collegiate single sculls event. The trophy was donated by a former chairman of the association.

Massachusetts Tech, Princeton, and Harvard will compete at Cambridge April 29 for another new trophy, put up by M. I. T.

The complete college rowing schedule for the spring was drawn up, subject to faculty confirmation and the following officers of the association were reëlected: Henry B. Tompson, Princeton, chairman; Julian W. Curtiss, Yale, vice-chairman; Rudolph Rauch, Princeton, treasurer; John A. Brown, Penn, secretary. The schedule announced yesterday follows:

April 15—Princeton-Navy at Annapolis; 22—M. I. T.-Navy at Annapolis; 29—Navy-Columbia at New York—M. I. T.-Princeton-Harvard at Cambridge.

May 6—Blackwell Cup, Yale-Columbia-Pennsylvania at Derby—Cornell-Navy at Annapolis; 13—Syracuse-Navy at Annapolis—Carnegie Cup, Cornell-Yale-Princeton at Princeton—Goldthwaite Cup, Yale-Harvard-Princeton 150-pound crews at Princeton; 20—Harvard-M. I. T.-Syracuse-Cornell at Ithaca—Childs Cup, Princeton-Pennsylvania-Columbia at Philadelphia; 27—Adams Cup, Pennsylvania-Harvard-Navy at Cambridge—American Henley at Philadelphia.

CHAMPION HAS SLIGHT MARGIN

Mrs. L. C. DuBois Is Defending Senior Golf Title at Rye

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 14—Mrs. L. C. DuBois of the Wee Purn Club, Noroton, Conn., made a good start in defense of her United States senior women's golf championship title, on the links of the Westchester Country Club, yesterday, when she turned in a card of 87 for the first 18 holes of play. This gave her a margin of one stroke over Mrs. E. W. Stifel of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Country Club, who was in turn one stroke ahead of Mrs. A. G. Hupfel, Rumson (N. J.) Country Club.

Conditions were not conducive to low cards and most of the 65 contestants turned in high cards for the first nine holes, Mrs. DuBois taking 48 as against a woman's par of 38, while Mrs. Stifel had a 46. Coming home Mrs. DuBois had a 39, only one stroke over par, while Mrs. Stifel had a 42. Georgianna M. Bishop of Bridgeport, Conn., who held the women's national championship in 1904, turned in a card of 90, which gave her fourth place. Mrs. S. S. Laird Jr., senior champion in 1930, was in a four-cornered tie for fifth place with a card of 93. The cards:

Mrs. L. C. DuBois, Wee Burn	48	39	87
Mrs. E. W. Stifel, Wheeling	46	42	88
Mrs. A. G. Hupfel, Rumson	45	44	89
Georgianna M. Bishop, Bridgep't.	46	44	90
Mrs. S. S. Laird Jr., Westchester	49	44	93
Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Brae Burn	47	46	93
Mrs. Walter Perry, Fairfield	46	47	93
Mrs. J. P. Westcott, Brae Burn	48	45	93
Mrs. E. T. Gross, Providence	47	47	94
Mrs. S. E. Bentley, Brae Burn	47	48	95
Mrs. H. F. Knight, Brae Burn	49	46	95
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion	48	47	95
Mrs. C. F. Downey, Springfield	49	46	95
Mrs. LeRoy Smith, North Hills	50	46	96
Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack	50	47	97
Mrs. E. G. Betz, Philadelphia	50	47	97
Mrs. J. D. Pryor, Narragansett	50	47	97
O. W. Crosby, Brae Burn	49	48	97
Mrs. H. Jenkins, Green Meadow	52	46	98
Mrs. Ward Clay, Knickerbocker	53	45	98
Mrs. J. Akeroyd, Philadelphia	51	47	98
Mrs. R. F. Reid, Cleveland	50	48	98
Mrs. F. Ellis, Hartford	49	49	98
Mrs. S. P. Jadwin, Women's Nat'l	53	46	99
Mrs. D. M. Willard, Winged Foot	55	44	99
Mrs. Hugh Halsell, Brook Hollow	54	46	100
Mrs. J. Arthur, Providence	51	49	100
Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Hackensack	51	49	100
Mrs. H. Markle, Cleveland	56	44	100
Mrs. Richard Payson, Portland	51	49	100
Mrs. G. W. Roope, Brae Burn	55	46	101
Mrs. L. Bausman, Knickerbocker	50	51	101
Mrs. H. S. Taintor, Wee Burn	52	49	101
Mrs. B. Kissam, Apawamis	53	50	103
Mrs. E. Brooks, Rockland	53	50	103
Mrs. E. R. Utley, Brae Burn	53	50	103
Mrs. Ogden White, New Haven	56	48	104
Mrs. T. S. B. Neilson, Arcola	51	53	104
Mrs. M. M. Singer, Westchester	56	48	104
J. Griffith, Canton, Mass.	50	50	105
Mrs. A. G. Pratt, Knickerbocker	55	55	105
Mrs. R. A. Gillespie, Woodway	55	50	105
P. Schwarzwalder, Mahonac	50	56	106
Mrs. J. A. Millang, Old Country	53	53	106
Mrs. George Wallen, Greenwich	56	50	106
E. M. Brigham, Brae Burn	54	54	108
Mrs. P. H. Jadwin, Huntington	53	55	108
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Plainfield	56	52	108
Mrs. W. C. Denison, Cleveland	57	51	108
Mrs. R. Cuming, Knickerbocker	60	49	109
Mrs. W. Willis, Oakland	55	54	109
Mrs. S. N. Huffard, Cleveland	54	56	110
Mrs. S. Clothier, Merion	56	54	110
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Arcola	59	52	111
Mrs. J. R. Maxwell, Merion	53	58	111
Mrs. E. M. Mittendorf, Greenwich	59	53	112
Mrs. G. T. Montgomery, Englewd.	56	57	113
Mrs. H. T. Walden, Apawamis	64	55	119
Mrs. J. Escher, Knickerbocker	57	62	119
B. Barnes, Midwick	62	58	120
Mrs. H. M. Ridabock, Woodway	59	66	125
M. Gwynne, Apawamis	63	63	126
Mrs. C. S. Waterhourse, Pinehurst	69	58	127
Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood	64	65	129

Helen Hicks Wins From Mrs. Vare

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 14 (AP)—Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, Long Island, sank a 20-foot putt on the twentieth hole yesterday to defeat Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Overbrook, Penna., and won the women's championship in the fall Hot Springs golf tournament. Both are former national champions.

The winning putt for a birdie 2 came after a grueling battle that saw the tide of fortune change constantly.

Mrs. Vare missed a one-footer on the nineteenth when it appeared to the vast gallery that she had clinched the exciting match. The putt looked good when she hit it. In fact, Miss Hicks had extended her hand in congratulation when the ball circled the rim of the cup and rolled off.

Then Miss Hicks went ahead to take the match on the next green.

Meanwhile, in the men's division, George H. Flinn Jr. of Pittsburgh and Thomas R. Hulme of Philadelphia advanced to the finals. The former took an easy 5-and-3 victory from William H. Platt of Philadelphia, but Hulme had to go 23 holes before forcing out Stanley Stone of Milwaukee.

VAN RYN DEFEATS GLEDHILL

HONOLULU, T. H., Oct. 14 (AP)—John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, American Davis Cup tennis star, defeated Keith Gledhill, formerly of Stanford University, 6—4, 6—2, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States champion, defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, 6—0, 6—2, in exhibition matches here yesterday. In doubles play Vines and Gledhill, who hold the United States doubles title, defeated Van Ryn and Allison, 6—3, 6—2. The players are on a tour which will take them to Australia and New Zealand.

YALE-ARMY GAME TICKETS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14 (AP)—For the first time in the history of Yale-Army games, tickets for the Oct. 22 contest will be placed on general sale at various points throughout the East. With several thousand remaining on hand as the time for applications closed, they were placed on general sale at the Athletic Association office yesterday. Monday they will be sold in Boston and New York as well as various Connecticut cities.

HOCKEY LEAGUE RUMOR

MONTREAL, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Montreal Gazette says that the Canadian-American Hockey League will invade three Canadian cities this winter. The paper says it has received information from good authority that the league will operate in five United States cities—Philadelphia, Boston, New Haven, Providence and Springfield—and Montreal. Three Rivers and Quebec in the province of Quebec.

TULANE CAPTAIN INELIGIBLE

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 14 (AP)—Charges of professionalism, which snatched Nollie C. Felts '33 from the position of captain and star fullback on Tulane University's football team and left him resting on the bench of disqualification, were upheld yesterday by the Southern Conference executive committee. The vote, which permanently removed the spectacular line-busting charger from the college ranks, was unanimous.

NOT TO REORGANIZE

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 14 (AP)—Guy Patrick, manager of the Vancouver entry in the Pacific Coast Hockey League last year, today said efforts to reorganize the circuit this year had failed. Representatives of Seattle, Portland, and Vancouver, whose teams comprised the league membership have decided it is impracticable to continue at this time, Patrick said.

Illinois Chamber Urged to Work For Lower Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—Although business is making good progress on the road to recovery this progress can be speeded by overcoming the obstacle of high taxes and governmental extravagance, which is the biggest obstacle of all, Mr. L. A. Downs, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, said in opening the annual meeting of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce here today.

Mr. Downs spoke of the advantages of the railroads and industry working together rather than against each other to overcome this obstacle. "It is a subject in which the railroads are naturally very much interested, along with every other kind of business," he declared. "But if the adversity which has been experienced in the last three years has taught us anything at all it has taught us that we must travel the road to recovery together. No business lives to itself. The things that retard progress for any one of us retards the progress of us all, and the things that facilitate progress for any one of us facilitate the progress of us all."

With this line of approach, Mr. Downs sought the support of his audience, including representatives of all the chambers of commerce in Illinois, in opposing the expenditures of tax money for purposes which are not absolutely essential and particularly those "expenditures of tax money which, under the guise of helping one portion of our population, serve principally to hurt others and to increase the burden upon all the taxpayers." Here the speaker referred particularly to governmental subsidy of inland waterways, highways and airways, which he said was being done at the expense of the railways, both by reducing their income and increasing their taxes.

Marie Dressler Wins Movie Award

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 14 (AP)—The veteran actress, Marie Dressler, who last year was voted the award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for the best performance by an actress, again has been nominated for the honor this year. The award will be made Nov. 15. Miss Dressler was among the three nominated, Lynn Fontanne and Helen Hayes being the other two.

Miss Dressler was named for her portrayal of the motherly nurse in "Emma." Last year it was her performance in "Min and Bill," in which she enacted the rôle of a water-front character that gave her the award. Miss Fontanne was nominated for her rôle in "The Guardsman," and Miss Hayes for her part in "The Sin of Madelon Claudet."

Those nominated for the best performance by an actor were Wallace Berry in "The Champ," Alfred Lunt in "The Guardsman," and Frederic March in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Frank Borzage, King Vidor and Josef von Sternberg were the directors nominated for the academy award. Borzage was named for his production of "Bad Girl," Vidor for "The Champ" and von Sternberg for "The Shanghai Express." The three pictures nominated for the best photography were "Arrowsmith," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and "The Shanghai Express."

Steel Man Sees Recovery On Way

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 14 (AP)—Mr. E. T. Weir, vice-chairman of the National Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation, told the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce yesterday that "American business is on its way out of the throes of the depression."

"The gratifying response of industrial leaders to the program of work-producing activities proposed by the committee proves this beyond question," he said.

Mr. Weir, president of the National Steel Corporation, asserted that $50,000,000 immediately available for rehabilitation, improvement, maintenance and repairs indicates that this world is by no means finished."

Signal of 'All's Well' Sent by Miami Planes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—A radio signal carrying a message of assurance that "All's well" is sent out regularly by the big passenger airplanes which fly the route between New York and Miami. The call letters of the signal are ZAA, and they carry a meaning which is the very opposite of the widely known SOS, which was developed for use by ships at sea during the first two years radio was used by them.

The ZAA signal says: "Am at the proper position, flying on schedule; nothing to report and all is well." The new signal has been developed by Eastern Air Transport for its large airplanes, which speed along at 125 miles an hour over the eastern seaboard.

HOME BANKS HELD LONG CREDIT SOURCE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Mr. Nathan Adams, a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, told the Associated General Contractors of America Monday that "if the Home Loan Bank means anything to this country it means a long-time credit to the man endeavoring to establish for himself and his family a place in which to live."

"It will necessarily cheapen the cost of loans," he said, "because if a loan is placed for eight or ten years it does not have to be refinanced provided the monthly payments are sufficient for liquidation at the maturity date. What we need at the present time is faith," said Mr. Adams. "The same insurance companies and mortgage companies that five years ago solicited the loans which they now hold are demanding their immediate liquidation."

NEW HARVARD ASTRONOMY BASE TO OPEN SOON

Station at Harvard, Mass., Will Operate Under Best Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARVARD, Mass.—If city lights and impure atmosphere interfere with astronomical work, why not move the important work away from such disturbances and establish the more powerful instruments where conditions of observation are best?

Officials, and particularly Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, asked themselves this question and solved it by erecting a station on the outskirts of this town, hiding the instruments and buildings in the midst of a 40-acre tract of woods on Oak Ridge. Here, authorized observers from Harvard and other astronomers of high standing from institutions throughout the world, may work under the best conditions.

Though construction work is not complete on the five buildings which make up the station, considerable activity is manifest nevertheless by visiting members of the International Astronomical Union, who remained after the close of their recent session in Cambridge. Use is being made of two relatively small telescopes, 16 and 24 inches in diameter respectively, which are installed in separate buildings joined by a narrow catwalk crossing a high cement platform in the center.

Installation of the new 61-inch reflector telescope is expected to take place within a few days. It is being built by the General Electric Company, in Lynn, Mass., and is the fourth largest in the world; the largest in America east of the Rockies. The corner stone of the gigantic shell which will house the instrument was laid by Sir Frank Dyson, visiting astronomer from England and president of the International Astronomical Union.

The base of the structure is like a great square concrete box, with a huge revolving turret roof of wood and copper, able to swing around in a complete circle on ball-bearing trucks. These ride on steel rails. Ordinarily two small engines will furnish the power to turn the shell-like roof, but in an emergency six men distributed at different points along the circumference are sufficient to turn it.

The usual layman view of an observatory as being placed on a bare mountain peak for best conditions, is dispelled immediately as one approaches the Oak Ridge station. Instead of a long and weary climb, one takes a leisurely winding road out of the town center. Birches, maples and ironwood trees separate the buildings. These will be cultivated rather than removed, for trees and foliage prevent heat and dust waves from rising and thus distorting vision.

The dark room for developing the photographic plates is in the administration building, which is centrally located between the three main workshops. Quarters are also provided here for a limited number of the permanent staff.

Hidden away from the business section of Oak Ridge is the little vacation cottage, Agassiz House, to be used for visitors and for gatherings. It is constructed of cobblestones taken from stone walls surrounding the property.

Prof. W. Fisher's "Meteor Pen," a structure appearing more like a great wooden box on stilts, has been finished in the rear of the administration building. His camera will be strapped to an eight-by-eight beam driven into the ground to bed rock. The "box" is without a roof overhead and acts mostly as a windbreaker.

The seismological pit is perhaps the most interesting construction of all, though not strictly a part of the observatory. This is being built for the Harvard earthquake specialists and consists of a great pit into which entrance is gained as one might expect to enter the secret underground tunnels leading to an ancient treasure chamber of some Egyptian king. It finally ends in an octagonal concrete box with walls nearly a foot thick, far below the surface of the ground. Here excavators have blasted away several feet of rotten ledge to get real solid rock, over which they poured concrete for a firm base.

KEPPLER TRANSFERRED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)

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New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
2 All Am Gen	7	7	7
50 Alum Co Am	58	51	58
2 Am Beverage	7½	7½	7½
8 Am Cit P&LB	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Am Cyan B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Am El Sec new pf	4	4	4
1 Am & Fgn P war	5	5	5
30 Am Gas & El	28½	26½	28½
36 Am Sup Power	5¼	4¾	5¼
21 Ark Nat Gas A	2½	2⅛	2¼
3 As G & El A	2⅛	2	2
2 As Laundries	¼	¼	¼
26 Atlas Corp	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
6 Atlas Corp war	2½	2½	2½
B			
10 Blue Ridge	3	2¾	3
1 Blue Rid cv pf	29	29	29
1 Buf N & E P pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
C			
1 Can Marc Wirel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5 Cen St El	2¾	2⅜	2¾
89 Cities Service	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
2 Cit Serv pf	21	21	21
7 Comwlth Edis	72	72	72
74 Comwlth & Co war	½	½	½
1 Comm Wat Svc	1	1	1
4 Cons G&E Balt	63½	63⅛	63⅛
13 Cord Corp	4⅝	4	4⅜
C			
3 Crocker Wh	5½	5¼	5½
1 Crown C Pet	½	½	½
2 Crown C Intl A	2⅜	2¼	2¼
D			
6 Deere & Co	11⅞	10⅜	11⅞
1 De Forest	½	½	½
75 Duke Power	51	48	51
E			
1 East Ut Asso cv	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Eisler Elec	1½	1½	1½
296 El Bond & Sh	26	22¼	26
2 El Bond & Sh pf	45	45	45
4 El Bo & Sh 5 pf	43	41	43
1 El Pow As (XD)	6	6	6
1 El Pow As A (XD)	6	6	6
1 El P & L opt war	3½	3½	3½
1 EEurope El deb rts	⅜	⅜	⅜
F			
1 Feder Met	16	16	16
6 Fisk Rubber new	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1 Ford M Can A	7	7	7
2 Ford Motor Ltd	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Founda Foreign A	4½	4½	4½
1 Franklin Mfg	2	2	2
G			
1 Gen El Ltd rct	7	7	7
25 Georgia Pow pf	63	63	63
6 Gold Seal Elec	⅞	⅜	⅞
H			
3 Horn & Hard	24	23½	24
3 Hudson Bay M&S	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
2 Huyler's Del	½	½	½
1 Hygrade Fd	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
I			
5 Internat Pet	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Inter Util B	2	2	2
L			
1 Lefcourt Real	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Lib McN & L	2	2	2
10 Lone Star Gas	7¼	6¾	7¼
2 Louis L & E	1	1	1
M			
1 Mid St Pet B vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Mid West Ut	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Mo-Kans P L	½	½	½
N			
6 Nat Bellas Hess	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Nat Bond & Sh	25¾	25⅛	25¾
10 †New Eng Pow pf	49½	49½	49½
1 N J Zinc	30	30	30
5 Newmont Min	13⅛	12¾	13⅛
2 Nisg Hud Pow	15¼	14¾	15¼
3 Nisg Hud A war	1	1	1
1 Nisg Hud C war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Nisg Share Md B	6	6	6
O			
7 Ohio Cop	3-16	3-16	3-16
1 Outboard Mot A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
P			
1 Phoenix Sec pf	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Pioneer Gold	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
R			
1 Raytheon vtc	5	5	5
2 Reliance Intl A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
S			
10 St Anth Gold	1-16	1-16	1-16
18 St Regis Pap	4¼	3½	4¼
1 Sec Allied nv	8	8	8
1 Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Shenandoah	3	3	3
1 So C Ed B pf	23	23	23
120 Singer Mfg	100	100	100
1 So C Ed C pf	21	21	21
15 St Oil Ind	21	20⅞	21
1 St Oily Ky	12	12	12
2 Stutz Mot Am	11	10⅞	11
2 Swift & Co	8¼	8¼	8¼
†50 Swiss-Am El pf	37½	37½	37½
T			
1 Tampa El	26	26	26
1 Technicolor	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
*3 Teck-Hug G	3	3	3
U			
1 Union Gas Canada	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
125 Un Airc & Tr pf xw	39¼	39¼	39¼
10 Unit Founders	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
22 United Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 Unit Gas war	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Unit Gas pf	29	28½	29
7 Un Lt & Pow A	4¼	4⅞	5¼
3 Un Lt & P cv pf	20½	20	20½
2 U S Elec Pow	1	⅞	⅞
1 U S Foil B	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Util Pw & Lt	2¼	2	2¼
W			
11 W'worth Ltd	10¼	10⅛	10¼
Y			
2 Y Oil & Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Ala Wat Svc 5sA'57	64	64	64
1 Am Comwith 5½s'53	3	3	3
1 Am Commnu P 5½s'53	9	9	9
1 Am El&P 6s'57 A	33	33	33
2 Am G&E 5s 2028	83	83	83
7 Am P&L 6s 2016	62¼	61⅜	62¼
1 Appal Gas 6s'45	6½	6½	6½
1 Appal Gas 6s'45 B	6	6	6
3 Appal Pow 5s'56	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Ark P&L 5s'56	83½	83½	83½
12 As Elec 4½s'53	41	41	41
3 As G&E 5½s'38 in ct	25¼	25	25¼
20 As G&E 5s'50	26½	25¼	26½
14 As G&E 5s'68	25½	24½	25½
17 As G&E 4½s'49 C	24½	23	24½
17 As Rayon 5s'50	41	39	41
2 As Tel Ut 5½s 44 C	21	21	21
3 As T&T 5½s'55 A	34½	34	34½
6 Bell T Can 5s'37 B	99½	99½	99½
1 Birming Gas 5s'59	87	87	87
2 Bost Con Gas 5s'47	102½	102½	102½
2 Bfflo G El 5s'56 A	104	104	104
21 Can Pac Ry 6s'42	97	96	97
2 Caro P&L 5s'56	71	71	71
1 Cen P S 5½s'49 xw	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 Cen St E 5½s'54	40⅞	40½	40⅞
6 Cen St El 5s'48	39	39	39
1 Cin St C 5½'52 A	57	57	57
4 Cities Ser 5s'66	38⅜	38½	38⅜
134 Cities Ser 5s'50	39⅜	37¼	39⅜
6 Cit S Gas 5½s'42	54	53¾	53¾
2 Cit S G Pipe 6s'43	62¼	62¼	62¼
20 Cit S Pow 5½s'52	42⅝	42½	42½
2 Cit S P&L 5½'49	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
5 Comwl Ed 5s'54 B	100½	100½	100½
1 Comwl Ed 4½'57 D	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 Camwl Ed 4s'81 F	84	83½	84
4 Comwl Ed 5½s'62 G102		102	102
1 Comwl Sub 5½'48 A	75½	75½	75½
5 Com P&L 5s'57	54¼	53½	53½
56 Conn Riv P 5s A'52	95½	94½	95
2 Con G Balt 4¾'69 G	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con G Balt 4s'81	95	95	95
2 Con Gas Ut 6½'43A	13½	13½	13½
1 Con Gas Ut 6s'43 A	22	22	22
10 Consum P 4½'58	99¾	99½	99½
3 Cont G&E 5s'58 A	59	58⅝	59
1 Cudahy P 5s'46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
35 Dayton P&L 5s'41	102¼	101¾	102¼
1 Denver G&E 5s'49	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 Det C Gas 5s'50 B	79¾	79¾	79¾
6 Dix Glf G 6½'37 A	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞
9 Emp O&R 5½s'42	47⅛	47	47
13 Fed Water 5½s'54	38	37¼	38
1 Fstone Cot M 5s'48	78¼	78¼	78¼
5 Fisk Rub 5½s'31	44	44	44
3 Fla P&L 5s'54	67½	66¾	67½
9 Fla P 5½s'79 A	59½	59	59½
12 Gatin P 5s'56	73½	73⅜	73⅜
6 Gatin P 6s'41	68	68	68
2 Gen Vend 6s'37 xw	5	5	5
1 Geo Pow 5s'67	84½	84½	84½
1 Geo P&L 5s'78	63¼	63¼	63¼
2 Gillette 5s'40	96¼	96¼	96¼
13 Glen Ald Coal 4s'65	51	50¾	51
3 Glidden Co 5½s'35	86	86	86
1 Grand Trunk 4s'50	64	64⅝	64
5 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47	97⅞	97½	97¼
5 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37	100	100	100
1 Hall Print 5½s A'47	59½	59½	59½
5 Houst Gulf G 6s'43 A	45	45	45
7 Ill Pow&L 5s'56 C	64¾	64½	64¾
2 Ind E 5s'51 C	71	71	71
2 Indnpls P&L 5s'57 A	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Int Salt 5s'51	78	78	78
3 Inter Sec Am 5s'47	47½	47½	47½
4 Ia P&L 4½s'58 A	85½	85½	85½
2 Jacksonv Gas 5s'42	61	61	61
10 Jer C P&L 4½s'61 C	91	90¼	91
2 Ky Util 6½s'48 D	86	85	86
3 Jer C P&L 5s'47B	97	97	97
6 Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	79½	78	79½
1 Los An G&E 5½'49L	102½	102½	102½
1 Louis P&L 5s'57	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 Lazeme G&E 6s'54	101	101	101
5 Mass Gas 5s'55	84	84	84
7 Metro Ed 5s'62 F	95½	95⅛	95½
3 Mid West Ut 5s'32	7	7	7
1 Mich Nor Pow 5s'41	99	99	99
3 Milw G Lt 4½s'67	97	96⅜	96⅜
7 Minn G Lt 4½s'50	84½	84¼	84¼
5 Miss Riv F 6s'44 ww	85	85	85
2 Miss P&L Co 5s'57	74	74	74
2 Montrl LH&P 5s'51A	96¾	96½	96¾
10 Narragn 5s B'57	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
20 Natl El P 5s'78	6⅜	5¾	6¼
6 Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	78½	77½	78½
1 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	65½	65½	65½
18 Nat Pul Svc 5s '78cod	26	22¾	26
171 Nat Pub Svc 5s '78	28	25	27⅞
1 Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	63	63	63
10 N Eng G&E 5s '50	58¾	57	58
8 N Eng Pow 5½s'54	64½	63½	64
35 NY C&StL RR6s'35	27½	27	27½
18 NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	92⅜	91⅛	92⅜
1 Nor Am L&P 5s'35	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Nor Ind P S 5s'66 C	82	82	82
1 Nor State P 4½s'61	90¾	90½	90⅝
14 Ohio Edis 5s'60	96¾	96¼	96⅜
2 Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	100½	100½	100½
2 Ohio Pow 4½s'56 D	95½	95½	95½
10 Okla G&E 5s '50	85	85	85
3 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	95	95	95
6 Pen Pow 5s '56	99	99	99
31 Peo Gas L&C 6s'57C	100½	100¼	100½
6 Phila El 5s '66	106½	106½	106½
1 Phila El P 5½s '72	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Piedmnt N R 5s '54A	66½	66½	66½
1 Potomac Ed 4½s '61F	84	84	84
7 P Sv N Ill 4½s '81F	78¾	78¼	78⅜
114 P Sv N Ill 6½s '37G	99¼	98¼	99⅛
1 Pub Sv Okla 5s '61C	75	75	75
3 P Sv Subs 5½s '49A	63	63	63
1 Pug Sd P@L 5½s '49	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
3 P Sd P&L 4½s '50D	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
1 Rep Gas 6s '45A	15½	15½	15½
1 Roch Cen P 5s '53	40½	40½	40½
22 Roch G&E 5s '62E	99¼	98¾	99¼
5 Roch Ry&Lt 5s '54	102	102	102
2 Safe Har W 4½s '79	97¾	97½	97½
3 San Ant P Sv 5s '58B	80½	80¼	80¼
5 S Di G&E 5½s '60D	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Seattle Lt 5s '49	57½	57½	57½
1 Shawg W&P 4½'67A	64	64	64
1 Shawg W&P 4½'68B	65	65	65
2 Shawg W&P 4½'70D	64	64	64
2 Sher-Wyo 6s'47	29¾	29¾	29¾
10 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	70	70	70
6 So Cal Ed 5s'51	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 So Cal Ed 5s'54	101½	101¼	101½
7 So Ind G&E 5½s'57	100½	100	100½
2 South Nat Gas 6s'44	41	41	41
1 So West G&E 5aB'57	73	73	73
1 Sprgfld G&E 5s'57	81	81	81
4 Stand G&E 6s'35	57½	57	57½
1 Stand G&E 6s'51	49	48¾	49
2 Stand G&E 6s'66	47½	46½	47½
1 Stand P&L 6s'57	47½	47½	47½
17 Studebkr Corp 6s'42	52½	52	52
7 Swift & oC 5s'40	92⅝	92½	92⅝
2 Tenn Pow 5s'62	86½	86½	86½
1 Tex El S 5s '60	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
3 Tex Gas Ut 6s '45	18¾	18½	18¾
5 Toledo Ed 5s '47	101	101	101
1 Twin C R T 5½'52A	32¾	32¾	32¾
15 Union El 5s '57	99¼	99	99¼
4 Un L&Ry 5½s '52	53	53	53
8 U S Rub 6s '33	93	93	93
2 Van Camp Pg 6s '48	14	14	14
1 Virg Pow 5s '42	99	99	99
1 Virg Pub S 6s '46	57½	57½	57½
1 Virg Pub S 5½s'46A	70	70	70
6 Wash Wat P 5s '60	97⅝	97½	97½
4 West News Del 6s'44	27¾	27½	27½
1 West Tex Ut 5s '57A	49¾	49¾	49¾
3 Wisc El P 5s'54A	100	100	100
2 Wisc Pub S 6s'52A	93½	93½	93½

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
3 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '47	28	28	28
26 Buen A Prov7½s'47	41⅞	40	41⅞
8 Buen A Prv 7s'53	35⅞	34	35⅞

†—Actual sales. XD—Ex-dividend. EX—First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. XR—Ex-rights. a—Plus extra or extras. b—Including extra or extras. d—Payable in scrip. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Paid so far this year. h—Cash or stock.

MORE COMPANIES RAISE SUGAR PRICES

Revere Sugar Refinery has advanced refined sugar price 10 points to 4.25 cents, effective Oct. 17, and will withdraw the package allowances after this move.

Pennsylvania Sugar Company has advanced refined sugar 10 points to 4.25 cents a pound, effective Monday night, and will withdraw differential allowances.

Godchaux Sugars, Inc., has advanced refined sugar 10 points to 4.25 cents a pound, effective at the close today.

RAILWAY EMPLOYMENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Employment on American railroads during mid-August reached the lowest point since 1898. The Interstate Commerce Commission, announcing statistics on employment from class 1 steam railways, reported that at the middle of August 998,319 men were employed. This was the first time employment had fallen below 1 000,000 since 1898, when an average of 928,924 men were employed by all railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA LOADINGS

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—Total cars handled by Pennsylvania Railroad System for the week ended Oct. 8 amounted to 91,771, of which 56,075 were cars loaded on the company's lines and 35,696 received from connections. This compares with 89,897 handled in the preceding week and 116,242 in the like week in 1931.

Greater Boston

One of Boston's most distinctive Hotels

The CHARLESGATE

situated in the most beautiful part of the Back Bay District at the corner of Beacon, Charlesgate East and Marlboro Streets.

Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.

Apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces, spacious closets, for permanent or transient occupancy.

Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.

Herbert G. Summers

Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Avenue
The Distinctive Boston House

Apartments of charm, comfort and convenience may now be engaged for the winter or the year at rates in accord with present conditions.

Excellent cuisine. Attentive service.

C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480

THE BEACONSFIELD

Brookline (Boston), Mass.

Very desirable suites, also double and single rooms available for a long or short stay.

Beautiful modern Dining Room for permanent and transient guests. (Amer. Plan)

Room with Bath from $3.50

Gilman M. Lougee, Mgr.

THE AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN VENDOME

Superior in Every Way

It caters to people of refinement, is most homelike and comfortable. Operated on American or European plan. Accessible to shopping, church and theatrical districts. Fronts on beautiful Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street. An ideal winter or all-year residence. Rates most attractive. Inquiry and inspection invited.

ABBOTT HOTELS CORP
KARL P. ABBOTT PRESIDENT

HOTEL MINERVA

(Opp. Christian Science church)

214 Huntington Ave., Boston

Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single with bath, $2.00 to $3.50. Double, $3.00 to $5. Special weekly rates.

CAFE of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA

The best of the kind, connected.

H. C. DEMETER

Fritz Carlton Hotel

BOYLSTON and HEMENWAY STS.
at Entrance to Fenway
BOSTON

Five minutes' walk to Christian Science church.

Rooms and suites, $2 to $8 a day
Pres. and Treas., M. E. FRITZ

New York City

I really live in 9 rooms and pay for only one

Gymnasium, Roof terrace, Card room, Solarium, Lounge, Billiard room, Club dining room, Hand-ball court, Reading and rest rooms

GEO. A. RICHARDS
MAN. DIR.

Allerton

CLUB RESIDENCE FOR MEN
143 EAST 39th ST.

RATES FROM $9 WEEKLY $2 DAILY

Located in the fashionable and social center of New York, near Central Park and Fifth Ave., just a few minutes to the important shopping and theatrical districts.

Single room with Bath $3 to $4 | Double Room with Bath $5 to $8

Suites Accordingly

The BLACKSTONE
50 East 58th Street
NEW YORK CITY

● This fine, west side men's club is now completely redecorated. Rooms are sparkling, cozy. Famous Allerton club facilities—rest, reading and game rooms. $5 from WEEKLY

ALLERTON HOUSE
22nd ST. and 8th AVE.

RALEIGH HALL

DAILY 150 UP PRIVATE BATH 2 UP WEEKLY 7 UP PRIVATE BATH 10 UP

a Club Residence for Men

106 W. 47th St., NEW YORK

Famous for its cheerful hospitality and clean, quiet, comfortable rooms. A Club home for Business and Professional Men. Complete Service. BRyant 9-7000.

C. VINCENT BLAIR, Mgr.

Greater Boston

QUALITY—SERVICE
HOSPITALITY
at
Hotel Fensgate
BOSTON

Five minutes from The Mother Church

Large, pleasant rooms, overlooking Charles River and the Esplanade. Superb Cuisine

SEND FOR BROCHURE WITH COMPLETE DESCRIPTION

Hotel Somerset

400 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
In Residential Back Bay Section

ROOMS with BATH $3.50 up
Transient or Residential

European Plan — Adjacent Garages

Ten minutes' walk to Christian Science church.
Within seven minutes to shopping center.

W. P. LYLE, Manager

The Savoy

455 Columbus Ave. BOSTON

Seven minutes' walk from Christian Science church.

Single $1.50, 2.00, 2.50
Double $2.50, 3.00
Suite for four $5.00, $6.00

All rooms with bath. Weekly rates.

Hotel Bellevue

BEACON STREET, BOSTON
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE

Cafeteria Restaurant

Rooms with running water $2 up
Rooms with bath $3 up

Massachusetts

HOTEL STONEHAVEN

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

NOTED FOR DELICIOUS FOOD

New England Charm and Hospitality with most modern comforts. In-a-dor beds—serving pantries—Frigidaires.

Single with Bath $2.50 to $4.50
Double with Bath, $5.00 to $7.00

ELLIOT S. RYAN Manager

PLYMOUTH SIX UNDER $495

DETROIT, Oct. 14—The new Plymouth will be a six-cylinder automobile with floating power and will carry the lowest price, by far, ever placed on any Chrysler Motors product. It will replace the present four-cylinder Plymouth, on which the base list price is $495. The production program on the new line is progressing rapidly, and deliveries on material commitments already have begun.

JOHNS-MANVILLE LOSS

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Johns-Manville Corporation had a net loss of $1,792,571 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, contrasting with a profit of $1,207,174, or $1.08 a common share in the like 1931 period. Third quarter net loss was $277,693 compared with a profit of $261,406 a year ago.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company estimates sales for the four weeks ended Oct. 1 at $63,625,199, a decrease of 14.1 per cent from 1931. Tonnage sales were 4 per cent under the like period last year.

Chicago

Your Signature—
TO SERVE YOU BETTER!

You register at some hotel—and go about your business.

But—what happens in an emergency? You're a stranger in a strange city. You need quick action. You have no time to answer personal questions—to establish yourself. Why chance finding yourself in a complicated position when you come to Chicago?

Write us on your letterhead. Ask for a Knickerbocker PREFERRED GUEST CARD. You become a friend—at once—a known and recognized personality. Your signature will help us serve you better. Write us now!

Chicago's HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER
Walton Place (East of Michigan Blvd.)
Adjacent to the business section—Yet away from the noise and grime.
Outstanding Accommodations - Low Rates

Overlooking
WASHINGTON SQUARE

Here, in one of New York's most delightful residential sections, you'll find cheerful, modern rooms in a delightful home atmosphere . . . a cuisine of outstanding excellence. Weekly rates include all meals: Single $21; Double, two persons, $37.50; Two room suite, two persons, $45.

Also daily rates with or without meals

One half block from a Christian Science church

GRamercy 7-8150

HOTEL EARLE
Wash. Sq., N. W., N. Y.
A KNOTT HOTEL

40 East Oak

Apartment Hotel

Catering to a Select Clientele of Recommended Guests

A short or extended stay in THE FAIR CITY will be more enjoyable here.

Association Reservations Now Being Made at Special Rates

Roof Promenade
Solarium Restaurant
Commissary, Valet and Beauty Salon

CHICAGO
Whitehall 6040

OPPOSITE THE NEW WALDORF ASTORIA

The SHELTON
at 49th and Lexington NEW YORK

THE Shelton manager is careful whom he accepts as guests—none except nice people remain. A room from $2.50 per day and $50.00 per month upwards offers a friendly home for those practicing economy. Cafeteria and restaurant.

CLUB FEATURES (Free to Guests)
Swimming Pool. Gymnasium. Roof Garden Solarium. Completely stocked library and lounge rooms.

MONITOR READERS
We have a special rate for you at
Hotel Iroquois
NEW YORK CITY

Forty-fourth St. between Fifth and Sixth Aves.

Rooms and Suites With Bath
$15.00 a week or $60.00 a month and up

Also Unfurnished Suites

M. E. Fritz, Pres. and Treas. C. C. Soest, Mgr.

Boston, Hotel Fritz-Carlton

Five minutes' walk to The Mother Church

Broadway at 55th Street NEW YORK

THE HOTEL WOODWARD

Homelike, Quiet, Comfortable yet close to "all New York"

RATES MOST REASONABLE

New York State

In ALBANY, it's the
DE WITT CLINTON

Beautifully situated facing Capitol Park. A new hotel . . . friendly, comfortable. 500 outside rooms with bath. Rates from $3.50. Come . . . we'll make you happy.

a knott hotel — John J. Hyland, Manager

Mark Twain Hotel

ELMIRA, NEW YORK

200 Rooms, Each With Bath
Rates $2.50 Upward
ENTIRELY FIREPROOF

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS' FAMOUS
St. Charles Hotel

One of America's Leading Hotels
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd.

Illinois

PEORIA
ILLINOIS

500 Rooms—500 Baths
Rooms start at $2.50 for one; $4.00 for two.
400 car garage.
H. Edgar Gregory, Mgr.
HOTEL PERE MARQUETTE

CANADA DOLLAR RISES

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Canadian dollar reached a new high for the year here today, crossing 91c. Strength in New York followed an advance in London prior to the local opening. The rise abroad, bankers said, was probably due to a demand for the currency in payment for grain or Canadian securities.

Los Angeles

NEW ROSSLYN HOTELS

FIFTH and MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES

1100 SUNNY OUTSIDE ROOMS—800 of them with private bath—luxuriously furnished deep soft beds—running ice water.

ROOMS with bath ..... $2.50 and Up
ROOMS without bath ..... $1.00 and Up

EXCELLENT MEALS — MODERATE PRICES

Our Annex especially caters to women traveling alone. Private Auto Entrance to Hotel Lobby. Free Auto Buses meet all trains

Texas

Driskill Hotel
AUSTIN, TEXAS
300 Rooms—$2 up

CAFE — COFFEE SHOP
W. L. STARK, Manager

825 Rooms - $2.00 and up
The Adolphus Hotel
Dallas, Tex.
"Dallas Finest—Most Popular Hotel"

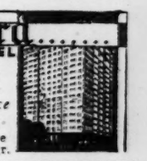
MARIETTA
HOTEL and APARTMENTS
802 N. Vermont Ave.
Opp. L. A. Junior College
LOS ANGELES
OL. 9551

Twin Beds
Electric Rfg.
Garages

C. F. LAUMAN, Managing Owner

200 Rooms Hotel 200 Baths
Park Vista
626 S. Alvarado St., Los Angeles
Winifred M. Ellis, *Mgr.*
Facing beautiful Westlake Park
Room and bath for two, $2.50 to $3.50
Owned and operated by
WINIFRED M. ELLIS AND MABEL WALKER WILLEBRANDT

The Gaylord
AN APARTMENT HOTEL



Five Minutes Walk from Ninth Church
Cafe Room Service
LOS ANGELES
Wilshire at Kenmore
M. A. Charlston, Mgr.

Michigan

Hotel Detroit-Leland

Cass Avenue at Bagley
DETROIT

All outside rooms with private bath.

Moderate Priced Coffee Shop and Dining Rooms

ATTRACTIVE MONTHLY RATES

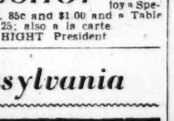
Minnesota

THE CURTIS HOTEL

TARIFF $2 AND UP

Largest in Minneapolis

"Radio in Every Room"



Washington, D. C.

The DODGE HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Located near the Capitol, Library of Congress, and Folger Shakespeare Library. Excellent food and accommodations, with the advantage of a spacious roof porch and garden.

Washington's Only "No Tipping" Hotel

WONDER HOTEL OF WASHINGTON
AMBASSADOR HOTEL
14th & K — Down Town

radio in every room
swimming - pool
handball court
FREE TO GUESTS

500 ROOMS FROM $2.00

The WILLARD

A hotel of highest distinction, located on famous Pennsylvania Avenue at 14th Street. World renowned cuisine and service at very moderate rates. Special Luncheon $1.00 and $1.50 and Table d'Hote Dinner $1.50 and $2.50, in Crystal Room; also a la carte.

COFFEE SHOP Here you may enjoy a Special Luncheon at 75c, 85c and $1.00 and a Table d'Hote Dinner at $1.25; also a la carte.

FRANK S. HIGHT President

Pennsylvania

THE BENJAMIN F

PRICES RISE SHARPLY IN STOCK MARKET

Trading Quickens as Shorts Cover — Substantial Gains Recorded

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP) — The stock market rallied buoyantly today, bringing a characteristically sudden shift of sentiment in Wall Street from deep gloom to bright sunshine.

The market surged up 2 to 8 points for many of the prominent issues in one of the most buoyant recoveries of the year, but trading slackened, and there were numerous recessions of 1 to 3 from the best during the afternoon. The late tone was firm.

The turnover approximated 2,300,000 shares.

After rising about 6 to 8 points, such issues as American Telephone, Union Pacific, Allied Chemical and Santa Fe, gave up 2 points or so of their gains.

Case lost 3 of a 7-point rise. United States Steel rose 5, then slipped back 2.

The surprising upswing appeared to reflect a complete cessation of the recent liquidation, indicating that weakly held stock which had been hanging over the market had been cleaned up.

While the advance was felt in brokerage circles to have been largely at the expense of the shorts, some quarters reported good buying, both from foreign and domestic sources.

Retail Trade Holding Up

Business and corporate news was not particularly important, although the weekly mercantile reviews said that retail trade was holding up well, and in some quarters running ahead of a year ago. While Wall Street has been in a quandry as to whether the recent improvement in business merely reflected a seasonal bulge, some bullish quarters expressed enthusiasm over the fact that the percentage gain in the movement of freight appears to have exceeded the usual seasonal upswing.

Extreme plenitude of short-term credit in this market, although little attention was paid to it yesterday, also came in for attention in bullish quarters today. Call money again renewed at 1 per cent. There has been much argument in Wall Street as to whether cheap money starts business recovery, or whether it merely reflects a lack of demand for credit, owing to the small volume of commerce.

The argument revolves around which is the cart, and which is the horse. But most banking quarters acknowledge that cheap credit, other conditions being favorable, should facilitate business pickup. The fact that the Federal Reserve made no change in its rediscount rate of 2½ per cent yesterday was a surprise to some, but there was considerable gossip over the probability of a reduction later.

Bond Market Rises

Speculative issues led a substantial recovery in the bond market today and prices were fairly well maintained despite some profit-taking flurries.

The upturn was attributed partly to the rebound in stocks and to the fact that scattered reports from trade and business throughout the country indicated hopes are still being held for further modest improvement during the remainder of this year.

Prospects of increased freight car loadings acted as a tonic on some of the secondary carrier liens, a number of which rallied from fractions to around 2 points. The principal activity in all categories, however, was centered in the low-priced issues.

The principal railroad gainers included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Chicago & North Western 4s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, Chesapeake Corporation 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Advances of 1 to 3 or more points were recorded by American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 4½s and debenture 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Texas Corporation 5s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Utilities Power & Light debenture 5½s. An uncertain trend was displayed by some loans of Western Union, American Smelting, Santa Fe, Columbia Gas, Duquesne Light and International Match.

German Government 5½s were heavily traded around 53, while the 7s advanced a point. Improvement was registered by some of the French and Brazilians. The Australians, British and Belgians were inclined to ease.

There was a slightly firmer tone in the United States Government department, some of the recently depressed Treasurys rallying moderately.

TREASURY ALLOTS 3 PER CENT NOTES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Total allotments of the Treasury 3 per cent 4½-year notes, dated Oct. 15, was $508,338,600. Total cash subscriptions to the notes offered was $8,050,181,700 and total exchange subscriptions of maturing certificates was $318,162,000. The exchange subscriptions were alloted in full.

Treasury officials were pleased with the more than 18 times oversubscription to the notes, as it suggested the possibility that a longer term issue would be received satisfactorily in December, if conditions in the money market are not materially changed. The Treasury has long desired to convert its over balanced short-term debt into longer term obligations.

BROKERS' LOANS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $7,000,000 during the five-day week ended Oct. 11 to $433,000,000. This compares with $426,000,000 last week and with the low of $331,000,000 on July 27 and with $928,000,000 on Oct. 14, 1931.

STEEL PLANT TO RESUME

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14 Benwood Plant of Wheeling Steel Corporation will resume in full Monday. Skelp mill, one butt weld furnace and one lapweld furnace will resume. At Yorkville plant six mills resumed full operations Wednesday.

AMERICAN CHICLE PROFIT

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)— American Chicle Company had a profit of $1,393,638 in the first nine months compared with $1,636,923 profit in the like period of 1931.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 14	Last Oct. 13
9½	1⅝	..	Adams Express	1400	6⅛	5⅞	6	5¼
30⅜	12	2	Adams Mills	400	17	15½	17	15½
14	9½	..	Addressograph	300	11⅛	10¼	10¼	..
16¼	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	8¾
63½	30⅞	3	Air Reduction	4100	56⅛	52	55¾	52
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1400	13⅜	11¼	12	11½
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8¼	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3½
88¼	42½	61	Allied Chem	9400	74¾	67¾	72½	67
15⅝	4	..	Allis Chalmers	700	9½	8	9	8
15½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	8⅝	8	8⅝	7⅝
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	400	13¾	13	13	12½
9¾	1	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	70½	70½	70½	..
73½	29⅜	4	Am Can	11100	52¼	47½	51⅝	47¾
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	..
17	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	1400	9¾	9	9½	9¼
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	400	22½	22	22½	20⅝
8¼	2	..	Am Colortype	400	6½	6	6½	6
26⅜	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	2700	21½	19⅜	20¾	19
15⅜	2¾	..	Am European	200	9½	9	9½	9
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	3700	8¾	7	8⅛	7
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	12½	11¾	12½	..
31½	8	..	Am & For Pow 7	700	15½	12¼	15½	13½
28¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	10	10	10	8½
6⅞	1	..	Am Hide & L	400	4	3½	4	3½
27	4⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	14	14	14	..
21⅜	7⅜	2	Am Ice	700	7½	6¾	7⅛	6¾
12	2½	..	Am International	2100	7¾	6½	7½	6¾
15¼	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8
49	19	7	Am Loco pf	100	30	30	30	..
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	200	5	5	5	5¼
33	14	1½	Am News	40	24	23	24	24
17¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	3100	10	8¼	9½	8¼
58	15⅞	6	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	32¾	30	31¼	29¼
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	100	26	25½	26	25¼
12¼	3½	..	Am Radiator	4100	8½	8⅞	7¾	6⅜
115½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	3800	12¼	10⅜	11⅜	10½
29¼	13½	3	Am Safety Razor	200	20	20	20	18⅞
3¾	¾	..	Am Seating	100	2	2	2	..
27¼	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2700	15⅜	14	15½	13⅜
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	300	32½	32½	32½	32½
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	44	44	44	42¼
15⅞	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	2100	8¾	7⅛	8¾	6¾
36¾	20	2½	Am Stores	100	32	32	32	31
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	33	21¾	23	21¼
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	19100	108	100	106	99⅞
30½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	1400	23¾	21⅝	23	20⅜
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	700	20⅜	19½	20¾	19
10	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	1100	5⅞	5	5⅝	5⅛
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	2100	28¾	26½	28¾	26½
2¼	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap pf	400	¾	¾	¾	..
67⅛	11¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	4400	10⅝	9¼	10½	9¾
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1400	9¾	9⅛	9¾	9½
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	300	41	40	41	..
2¾	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	1000	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	400	1	⅞	1	1
15⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	9	8	9	7¼
3⅜	1	..	Arnold Constable	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
3	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	7	6½	6½	6½
42	28	1	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	35	35	35	..
36½	15½	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	30	30	30	31
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	6100	43½	38	42	37⅛
86	35	5	Atchison pf	400	63½	63	63½	63
46	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	22½	21	21	19⅜
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	2400	18¾	15⅜	16½	15⅝
89½	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	64½	63½	64	65
151⅜	28⅜	4§	Auburn Auto	8100	46⅞	40	44¼	39½
1⅛	½	..	Austin Nichols	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7⅛	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3100	7	6⅜	6⅜	6½

—B—

13	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	7¼	7	7	5⅝
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	30	18½	16	16½	15¾
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3200	13½	11¾	13⅜	11¾
40½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	15¾	14	15	12¾
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	5	4⅜	4½	4½
43½	16½	..	Beatrice Cream	900	14½	13½	14¼	13⅜
45	14	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	43	43	43	..
8⅜	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	3100	11¾	10	11¼	8¾
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	200	14¾	12½	13¼	12
29⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3400	18⅞	16½	18½	16¾
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	800	40	35	39½	35
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	800	12	11	12	10¼
53	38	4	Bon Ami A	200	50⅞	50¼	50⅝	..
43⅛	20	2	Borden	3200	28⅜	26½	28⅜	26¾
14¾	3¾	..	Borg Warner	1200	9½	8½	9	8¼
9¾	4	..	Boston & Maine	100	11	11	11	..
11¼	2¾	..	Briggs Mfg	700	5⅜	4⅝	5¼	4½
50¼	11⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	2100	20	18⅞	19¼	18
28⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	58½	58¼	58¼	56¾
2⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	4¾	¼	4⅜	..
3¼	⅝	..	Budd Mfg	6 200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	2⅜	2⅛	2½	2¼
15	2⅛	..	Bullard	100	4	4	4	..
13¼	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	300	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
65	7¼	..	Bush Term deb	30	13½	13	13	13
85	17¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	38	38	38	37½
24⅝	7	..	Byers	2100	15½	13¾	15	13

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	1800	10¼	9½	10¼	9
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
9¼	2½	..	Campbell W&C	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3½
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	400	10¼	9¾	9¾	9¼
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	28100	15½	13⅜	14⅞	14
9½	2⅛	..	Capital Admin	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
65⅝	16¾	..	Case Thresh	35000	43½	37	42	36⅜
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	100	56	56	56	..
15	3⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	6700	8⅞	7⅞	8⅜	7¾
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	3100	7⅝	6⅜	7⅜	6⅞
3⅞	⅞	..	Celotex Co	400	1	1	1	..
29½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	16¼	16	16¼	16
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	4¼	3½	4¼	3½
15½	3⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	900	8	7	8	7⅛
30½	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	25	25	25	25
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	26300	13½	11½	13⅛	11
34½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	30000	21¼	18¾	21¼	18⅞
8⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	400	3	3	3	3
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	9200	9⅜	8¾	9	8
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	2½	2½	2½	2¼
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3600	4	3⅜	4	3⅜
14½	2	..	Chi & N western	4600	7⅞	6½	7⅞	6¾
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2000	4⅜	4	4⅜	3¾
12¼	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1800	7¼	7	7¼	6
16	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	50	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	..
8	1½	..	Childs Company	1000	4½	3⅝	4½	4
21⅜	5	..	Chrysler	35000	14⅜	12⅞	14½	12⅜
26½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	11⅞	11	11⅜	11
2¼	1¼	..	City Stores	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	800	14	13¾	14	13¾
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	600	6⅛	6	6⅛	..
22	9	..	Colonial Beacon Oil	100	12½	12½	12½	..
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	7¾	7	7	5⅜
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	13800	14⅛	12¾	14	12⅜
79⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	600	70½	70½	70½	70½
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	9500	28	24¾	28	25
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pic	1000	10	10	10	9½
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	1000	4¾	4¼	4¾	4½
72¾	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	5000	72	72	72	72
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	3109	22	20½	22	20¼
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	9700	9⅞	8⅝	9¾	8⅞
5⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	11000	3¼	3	3	3
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	47½	46	47½	44
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
11⅜	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	300	8½	8	8½	7¼
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	22000	56½	52⅛	55⅜	52⅛
98¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	95½	95½	95½	95
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	400	5	5	5	5
9	4	..	Consol Oil	2700	7	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜
1⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	900	¾	¾	¾	⅝
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	1800	4¼	3¾	4¼	3⅞
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	2100	38⅛	38	38⅛	38¼
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	3100	31	29	31	29
8½	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	5⅝	4½	5⅜	4¼
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	7500	15	14½	15	13⅞
3¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	7300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9¾	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	9600	6½	6⅛	6⅛	5¾
55⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	26000	52	47	52	46½
125	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	60	130	130	130	130
7⅞	1½	..	Coty	2100	4½	3½	4⅛	3½
24	12½	2	Cream of Wheat	400	22	22	22	..
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	600	13¼	12⅝	13¼	11¼
3½	1½	..	Cuba Co	100	2	2	2	1½
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅛
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	28	27½	28	27¾
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	3800	2⅜	2	2¼	2
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3800	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3
7⅝	1¼	8	Cushman 8%	10	60½	60½	60½	..
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	6	6	6	..

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	2500	5	4⅜	5	4
7⅝	4	.60	Davega-St	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	4
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	9500	63½	60	63½	56¾
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	11000	29	24½	28	24½
19⅛	12	-1	Diamond Match	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	100	16	16	16	15⅜
18⅝	7	.75	Douglas A	7100	13¾	11¾	13	12
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	27000	37¼	33½	36¾	33½
105⅛	80¾	6	du Pont deb	100	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	18100	53⅜	47¾	52	48⅝
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	6¾	6½	6¾	5½
2⅛	⅛	..	Ettingon Schild	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	18100	17⅜	16	17½	16
100½	61	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	86	86	86	..
2½	⅛	..	Elec Boat	100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1
4	⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1000	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅜
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	150	9	7⅞	8⅞	7⅝
33¼	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	1000	23¼	22⅜	23¼	21¼
25	14	..	Engineers Pub S	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
11⅜	2	..	Erie RR	2500	7½	6¾	7⅛	6⅛
15⅞	2⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	1000	8½	7¾	8½	7½
36	2	2=	Eureka Vacuum	100	5	5	5	..

—F—

47¾	15	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	15	15	15	..
15⅜	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	100	12½	12½	12½	..
2⅜	½	..	Fed Screw W	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	15⅜	14½	15⅛	14½
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T&R	400	12	11⅝	12	12
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	60½	60½	60½	60⅛
54½	35	2½	First Nat Stores	500	49½	48¾	49½	48
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2⅜	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	¼
8¼	2	..	Follansbee B	100	3½	3½	3½	..
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	1600	9⅞	8¾	9	7½
23⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	100	17	17	17	17
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	900	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	2¾
26½	10	2	Freeport Texas	1300	22	20	21¼	19¾
25¼	2⅛	..	Fuller pr pf	240	25	25	25	24

—G—

			Gamewell	50	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
35⅝	9¼	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2400	16⅜	15½	16	15½
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	800	8⅝	8	8	8
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	1400	14⅞	14	14	14
5	½	..	Gen Bronze	900	3	2¾	3	3
26⅛	8½	.60	Gen Electric	8400	16⅜	15½	16⅞	15½
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec 8p	100	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜
40½	19⅝	2*	Gen Foods	3200	30⅞	28	29⅝	29½
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	2100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
24⅝	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	11	11	11	..
48½	28	3*	Gen Mills	1400	42	41	42	41
95	76	6	Gen Mills pf	300	95	95	95	..
24⅝	7⅝	1.	Gen Motors	42900	14⅝	12⅞	14	12½
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	77	77	77	75⅝
28⅞	6¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	14½	14½	14½	13
3¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
20¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Ras	3600	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛	15½
10⅜	3⅛	..	Glidden	1300	6¼	6	6¼	5⅜
8	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	5	4¾	5	4¾
20⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	2700	17⅜	16¼	16¾	16
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	1900	6⅝	5½	6	5½
13¼	7	..	Goodrich pf	100	18	15	15	15
9⅝	5½	..	Goodyear	4200	16⅝	13⅝	15	13¼
29½	9¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	500	42	39	41	37½
30⅝	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	2100	24	20⅜	22½	20
4⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	700	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2⅜
11⅝	2⅜	..	Granby	400	6¼	5¾	6¼	5¼
9¾	2½	..	Grand Union	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	100	31½	31½	31½	31
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	300	21	21	21	21
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	2400	13½	11	12¾	10½
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	600	1½	1¼	1⅜	1¼

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 14	Last Oct. 13
15½	3	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	6	6	6	5
21⅛	2½	..	Gulf State Steel	300	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	11
38	12	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	30	30	30	..

—H—

4¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	5400	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	5¾	..	Hawaiian Pine	100	4	4	4	1½
3½	¼	..	Hayes Body	100	2	2	2	1½
83	43¼	6	Hershey Choc	700	55½	54	55½	..
18½	7⅞	..	Holland Furnace	800	8½	8	8⅛	7⅞
121¾	110	10b	Homestake M	200	125	124	125	..
4¼	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
28¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	900	16¼	13¼	14½	13
5⅜	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	2¾
57½	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	..
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	100	8½	8½	8½	..
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	30	160	14¾	16	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	2800	5⅞	5¼	5¾	5
5⅞	1½	..	Hup Motors	400	3¼	2¾	2¾	2¾

—I—

24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	1600	15	12½	14⅜	12¼
40	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	1700

STEER PRICES HAVE DECLINE TO NEW LOWS

Heavier Receipts a Factor —Hogs Steady—Lambs Slightly Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—The cattle market at the Union Stock Yards slumped to new low levels for the season while hogs held about steady and lambs moved to slightly higher price groups during the week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Large receipts, a weaker dressed beef market and narrow demand from all sources led to 25-50 cent reductions on the rank and file of slaughter steers and yearlings. Bulk of the fed medium and heavyweight steers sold at $6.50-$8.75, with an extreme top of $9.85 early in the week while the practical top late was $9.50.

Most light steers and yearlings turned at $5.50-$8, with the practical top at $8.85, although an outstanding load brought $9.50. Grass steers sold mainly at $4-$5.50, a few westerns $6.25. The average cost of all slaughter steers stood around $7.25 for the week.

Heifers sold about steady, with weighty offerings scoring $8.25, and lightweights $8, fed kinds bulking at $6-$7.25. The cow market strengthened, beef cows bulking at $2.50-$3.50, choice kinds $4.50, low cutters and cutters $1.50-$2.50.

Bulls held steady, sausage descriptions selling at $2-$3.15. Vealers remained unchanged most of the week, topping at $6.50. Stockers and feeders broke 25-50 cents, bulking at $3.50-$5.50, a few $6.25.

The general hog market closed even with a week ago, a late spurt recovering earlier weakness, and placing pigs and light lights 15 to 25 cents above a week ago. Receipts continued light, but the fresh pork market was weak most of the time and demand, both from the East and locally, was narrow. The top was $3.90 at the close for choice 150 to 280-pound averages, these weights bulking at $3.75 to $3.85; 300 to 360 pounds $3.30 to $3.70; pigs, $3.50 to $3.85; roasters to $4; packing sows, $2.80 to $3.25; smooth lightweights to $3.45.

Fat lambs were erratic during the week, going sharply higher early and down late, closing around 25 cents higher than a week ago, while other classes showed little change. Late, better grade, native lambs bulked at $5 to $5.50, with a few at $5.75 to $5.90. Good Westerns brought $5 to $5.25. Slaughter ewes held a $1.25 to $2 basis. Most feeding lambs turned at $4.75 to $5.15 during the week.

DIVIDENDS

Counsellors Fund declared a quarterly dividend of 28 cents a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Procter & Gamble Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 25.

Riverside Cement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Dorchester Savings Bank, Dorchester, Mass., declared the regular semiannual dividend on deposits of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 15.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, Charlestown, Mass., declared a semiannual dividend on deposits of 2¼ per cent, payable Oct 19. This is the same rate as paid six months ago.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., declared interim dividend of 1s. less tax, on common stock. Previous interim dividend was also 1s.

Home Savings Bank, Boston, declared a seminannual dividend on deposits of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 19. This is the same rate as paid six months ago.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., declared an extra dividend of 12½ cents and the regular quarterly of 25 cents, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 1. Three months ago a similar extra was paid.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Oct. 14	Oct. 13
1465	Am T&T	107⅝	99⅞	105⅜	99¼
1225	Arcadian	1	.97	.99	.98
10	Avia Sec	3½	3½	3½	
10	Big Sanf	12	12	12	11
68	Bos E	66	65½	65½	65½
10	Bos & Alb	95¼	95¼	95¼	
50	B&M A sta	12	12	12	
50	Cop Range	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
10	East SS 1pf	80	80	80	
90	E G&F pf	50	48	50	
91	Edison Elec	178	173	178	171
76	First Nat S	49¾	48¾	49¾	
10	Gen Elec Sp	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
10	Georgian	2	2	2	
190	Mass Util	2½	2½	2½	
700	Mohawk	12	12	12	12
147	Nash	14½	13½	14	13¼
15	NE Tel	95	95	95	90¼
300	No Butte	.40	.40	.40	.35
9	Norw Worc	82	82	82	
200	Quincy Min	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
100	Shawmut	7	6½	7	
100	Stone Web	9⅜	9⅛	9½	7⅞
5	Torrington	30	30	30	30
95	Uni Found	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
1006	Uni Shoe	35½	34⅛	35¼	34½
242	War Bros	5¼	4⅜	5¼	4⅜
	BONDS				
$1000	Amoskeag 6s	60	60	60	

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.48⅜	.50	.48⅜	.49⅛+ ⅛	
May	.53½	.55¼	.53½	.54½+1⅛	
July	.54⅜	.56¼	.54½	.55⅝+1⅛	
	Corn				
December	.26⅛	.26⅜	.26	.26¼+ ⅛	
May	.31½	.31½	.30⅞	.31¼+ ¼	
July	.32	.32½	.32	.32⅜+ ⅛	
	Oats				
December	.16⅛	.16⅛	.15⅝	.15¾+ ⅛	
May	.18¼	.18¾	.18⅜	.18⅜+ ⅛	
	Lard				
May	4.37	4.42	4.32	4.42	+.07
October	4.30	4.40	4.25	4.40	+.10
January	4.15	4.27	4.15	4.27	+.10

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.48⅞	.48	.48¼	
December	.50¾	.50	.50½	— ½
May	.55⅝	.54⅜	.54⅝	

	Kansas City Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.44	.42¼	.43¼	+1¼
May	.48¾	.46⅝	.47⅝	+ ⅛

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct 14	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.66⅛	$.65½	$.67½
Corn, 2 yellow	.40¾	.41½	.53½
Oats, 2 white	.26¾	.26⅝	.34½
Flour	3.80	3.80	4.20
Beef, family	14.37	14.37	13.25
Pork	17.75	18.25	20.50
Lard	.0510	.0525	.0820
Cotton, Mid Up	.0660	.0705	.0625
Zinc	.0310	.0310	.0350
Iron	13.84	13.84	16.26
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	39.00
Copper	.06⅛	.06⅛	.07
Tin	.2437	.2425	.2312
Rubber	.03½	.0350	.0470
Sugar	.0415	.0415	.0460
Lead	.0285	.0310	.0400
Print cloth	.03⅛	03	.0275

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany & Susq 3½ '46	82	82
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	24½	22¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	16	14¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	86	86
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	32½	30
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78	77
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	60	58½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	79	79
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	66	66
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91¾	91
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106½	105¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105¼	104½
Amer T&T deb 5s '65	102½	101¾
Amer T&S deb 5s '68	102½	101⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107	107
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	90	90
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	72	70
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78¾	77⅞
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75⅛	74¼
Associated Oil 6s '35	102½	102⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¾	93
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	89	89
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	90½	90⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	53	52
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	37	37
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101	100½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82	80
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '80	51	51
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	58½	86½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	33	31
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	46	44
Balt & Ohio 3s ct Swn div '50	73	72
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	88½	88
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	49½	47½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	71	71
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¾	106⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107	107
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	80	80
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96¾	96
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	92	91½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	72	72
Boston & Maine 5s '67	72	70
Brklyn Ed 5s E '52	105	105
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	84	83¼
Brklyn Un Gas 5s '57	103⅜	103¼
Brklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101½	101½
Bush Term con 5s '55	51	51
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	72	72
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	73	73
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	96	92
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89	89
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	88¾	88¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	89⅛	89⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	89⅛	88⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	89	88⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	91	90⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	95¾	95½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95½	95
Can North deb 6½s '46	105⅞	105½
Can North deb 7s '40	104¼	104
Can Pacific deb 4s	71¼	70⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	83½	81
Can Pacific 5s '44	92⅛	92½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	42	38
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	25½	25⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	81	80⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	65	63¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	40⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47	60	58½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	83	83
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	94½
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¾	103
Ches & O 4½s B	81	80
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	45	45
Chicago B & Q 4½s III div '49	87½	87½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	94	94
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	88	88
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	84¾	84¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	95½	95½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	12	10⅞
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	45	43¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	26	26
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8⅞	8
Chicago & Nw 4½s '37	27	25¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	23½	23½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	19¾	17½
Chicago & Nw 4½s C 2037	24¾	24¾
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	65	65
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	33¼	31½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	21¾	19¾
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96½	96½
Childs Co 5s '43	102⅛	102⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	29¼	29¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	36⅞	36½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	100	100
Cin Un T 4½s 2020	93	93
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	49⅝	49⅝
Clev Un Term 5s '73	75	73
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	80	79
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	81½	81½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	81½	81½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	82	81¾
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	101	100¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96	96
Con Gas 5s '57	94	94
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	101	100⅜
Con Gas 4½s '51	101⅜	101⅜
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	97¼	97¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	105¼	104¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84	83⅝
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	93¾	93½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	90½	90½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	42	42
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	17	16
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	22	22
Detroit Ed 5s wi '52	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96	95⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101⅞	101⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86¾	86½
Dold Packing 6s '42	70	70
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	100¼	100¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103	102½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	101	100½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27¾	25¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	27½	25½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	52⅛	51¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	4½	4½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 5s '37	65	64½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	102⅞	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	85	85
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	64½	64½
Goodrich 6s '45	4	4
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	54	53
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81	81
Gothams S Hos 6s '36	80½	79¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	86½	86½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103½	101⅛
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	104	103½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	55	53¾
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	52½	52½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	57	56⅞
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	72	69
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	38	38
Hackensack Water Co 4s '52	46½	45
Houston Belt 5s '37	90½	90½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	85	85
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	39	37
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	48½	47
Humble Oil 5s '37	83½	83
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¼	101⅞
Ill Central 4s '52	105¼	105¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	55	55
Ill Central 4½s '66	58	58
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	39½	35
Ill Steel dem 4½s '40	41⅛	41⅛
Inland Steel 4¼s A '78	100½	100½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	81¾	81¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	80	80
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	47	44½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8	7½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	8¼	7⅞
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	47	46½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	58	58
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	57⅝	57⅝
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	64	63
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	20	20
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	26	25
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	7	6½
Int Paper 6s '55	48¼	48
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	18¼	17½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	35	34½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	43½	39
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	39	36
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	60	59¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100½	100¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	44¼	44¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	41¼	41
Lack Steel con 5s '50	68½	68
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91	88½
L'Autaro 6s '54	89⅛	88⅛
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	5½	5½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	33½	33
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	58½	58
Manila Sol 4s '59	24	23
Marion Steam S 6s	52⅛	52⅛
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	48	48
Meade 6s '45 ww	75	75
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	43½	43½
Metro Water 5½s '50	95½	95½
Midland of NJ 5s '40	75½	75
Midvale Steel 5s '36	53	53
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	94½	94½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	82½	82
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	81	81
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	48¼	48¼
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	48⅞	48
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	37	37
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	18	18
Mo K & T 4½s '78	75⅞	75⅜
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	57	57
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	16½	14½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	27¼	26
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	27	26
Mo Pac 5s I '81	26¾	25¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	27½	25½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	15½	12¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	88½	87¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	79	78
Nat Steel 5s	88¼	87¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	79¾	79¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101⅞	101⅞
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '80	107¾	107¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	86¾	85½
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	66	66
N O T & M 5s B '54	27	27
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	28½	28
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	75½	75½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	47	45
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	47	45½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	52	50
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	19⅜	18½
NY Chi & StL 6s A rct	37	34½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	35	34
NY Edison 5s 'C' '51	41½	41½
NY G&EH&P pur m 4s '49	105¾	105½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	98	97½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	62	62
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	49½	49½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	101	101
NY Steam Corp 4s '58	99¾	99¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107½	107½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103⅜	103
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	99¼	99¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	66	6
Norf & W con 4s '96	97½	96½
Norf & W div 4s '44	96	95⅞
North Am Co 5s '61	83¾	83¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	80½	79½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	84	84
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	83½	82½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	80	79
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	100
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104¾	104½
Otis Steel 6s '41	29½	29½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	21½	20⅞
Paramount Fam Lsk 6s '47	24½	24½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	66½	66½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	50	50
Penn Power & Lt 4½s '81	91	90⅞
Penn aRilroad 4½s D '70	63½	1
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	83	83
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	99⅛	99⅛
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	78¾	78¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	76	75¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84	83½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101	100½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	45	45
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	69	69
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	87½	87½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95	94¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	101¼	101¼
Phil & Raed C&I 5s '73	59	49
Phil &Read C&I 6s '49	50½	50
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	92	92
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	56¼	55½
Port Gen Elec 4s '35	95½	95½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	30½	30½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	33	32
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95	94⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	102
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	101⅜	101⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	71½	71½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70	70
Purity Baking 5s '48	89	89
Read rfg 4½s A '97	85	82¼
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	73½	73⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	63	60
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	57	57
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	22	22
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	49	48½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13½	12¼
St Louis ¾ SF 4½s '78	11	10¾
St Louis & SF ct sta	10¼	10⅛
St Louis ¾ SF 5s B '50	14½	14
St Louis SW pf	26	26
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	38	38
St P & KCSL 4½s '41	40	40
Seabd AL 6s	4¼	4¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	2½	2½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s ct	1⅜	1⅜
Shell Pipe 5s '52	77	77
Shell Union 5s '47	75¾	75⅝
Shell Union 5s cv ww '49	77½	76¾
Siemens Am Corp 7s '41	31	31
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	91½	90½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94½	94
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	60½	59¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	61½	60½
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¼	99¾
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	88¼	88¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104⅞	104⅝
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	49	49
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	80	79
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	49½	48½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48¼	48
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	49	48
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	76	76
Southern Pac Ore A 4½s '77	69	66¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	28	26
Southern Ry con 5s '94	69½	69¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	29¾	29¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	35¼	32
Southwest Bell Tell rfg 5s '54	105⅛	105
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¼	97¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	62	62
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	88	87½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	48½	48½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	49	49
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45⅜	45
Third Ave adj 5s '60	22¼	21½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	32	32
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	60	60
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96⅞	96¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	80	80
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84½	84½
Union Pacific 5s	101	101
US Rubber Co 5s '47	47½	45⅜
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	62	62
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	74	73½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	31½	29¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	33½	32¾
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	101	101
Vanadium 5s '41	49	48
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101⅜	101⅜
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	65	64
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	23½	23½
Warren Bros 6s '41	44¾	44½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105½	105½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104½	104½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104¼	104¼
West Shore 4s 2361	74½	73¾
Western Electric 5s '44	100½	100
Western Maryland 4s '52	57½	57½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61¾	61¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	32½	32
Western Union 5s '51	59	59
Western Union col 5s '38	81	81
Western Union 6½s '36	84¼	84¼
Western Union 5s '60	60	50½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	62½	62½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	68	68
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85½	84½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68	68
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66½	66½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct14	Last Oct13
3½s '47	101.22	101.20	101.22	101.20
1st 4¼s '47	102.20	102.18	102.18	102.20
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.18	103.20	103.20
US 3s '55	96.2	92.6	96.2	96.30
US 3½s '48	97.24	97.20	97.24	97.18
US 3½s '43 Mar	100.29	100.26	100.28	100.23
US 3½s '43 June	100.27	100.27	100.27	100.26
US 4s '47	100.23	100.20	100.23	100.21
US 4¼s '56	102.15	102.14	102.15	102.8
US 4s '54	104.15	104.14	104.14	104.12
US 4¼s '52	107.31	107.20	107.27	107.20

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19¼	18¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	47⅞	47¼
Antwerp 5s '58	85	85
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	49¼	48½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	54⅛	54⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	55	55
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	55	54¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	54⅞	54⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	55	54¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	55½	54⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	54¼	54¼
Australia 4½s '56	77¾	77
Australia 5s '55	84½	83¾
Australia Gov 5s '57	84½	84
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	49½	48
Austria Hydro 6½s	40	40
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	12¼	12¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	98¼	98¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100⅜	100⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105¾	105¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105¼	105
Berlin (City) 6s '58	38¾	38½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	43	43
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	52	51
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	50¼	49⅝
Berlin Elec 6s '55	51	50¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16	16
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18	17
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17	17
Brisbane 5s '57	72½	72⅛
Brisbane 5s '58	72¼	72
Budapest (City) 6s '62	26	26
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	45¾	45
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	31⅞	31⅞
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	31⅜	31⅜
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	48	45½
Buenos Aires 6s	48	48
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100¼	100¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	89¾	89
Canada (Dom) 5s '53	101¾	101½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	83¾	83¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	73⅜	73⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	83¾	83¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	9	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	9	9
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8¾	8¾
Cologne (City)f 6½s '50	43¼	43¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	28½	28½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	26½	26½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	31	31
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	32	32
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s 51	27	27
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	79	79
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41¾	41½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	91½	91½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	91	91
Dresden 7s '45	55½	53½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	56	55½
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	98⅞	98⅞
Dutch El 6s '47	99⅜	99⅜
Fiat 7s '46 war	91	91
Finland 5½s '58	65	65
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	73	73
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	72½	72½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	101⅞	101½
Frnch (Rep) 7s '49	115¼	115
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121½	120⅞
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	53

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON (Continued)

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

COSTUMES and WIGS
for all occasions
FOR RENTAL
George Washington Bicentennial Costumes a specialty.
HAYDEN COSTUME CO.
Est. 1868 J. M. VINE, Prop.
786 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

French Millinery
For Miss and Madame
Remodeling a Specialty
MME.
Buettel Arnould
37 TEMPLE PLACE, *over Whitney's*

SHOES FOR WOMEN
Particularly smart in style and of beautiful material. Price value is unusual
Do come in and see them.
HORWOOD'S SHOE SALON
ARCH-FIT STYLIST 458 LITTLE BLDG.

Ritter's Beauty Shop
598 BEACON STREET Com 4500
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.00
EUGENE Permanent $6.50

Alice W Richardson
Joan Lincoln
ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING PERMANENT WAVING
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6159

SAYLI'S BEAUTY SALON, Inc.
Special—Permanent, $5
Shampoo and Finger Wave for $1.00, except Saturday or day before holiday.
Open evenings by appointment.
26 WEST ST., BOSTON
Phones Lib. 0199, Dev. 7057

BRAINTREE

PETRO-NOKOL
OIL BURNERS
Hanson-Gates Range Burners
Plumbing and Heating
W. D. AITKEN JR.
15 FRONT ST., Weymouth Tel. 0217

HAVE YOU DISCOVERED
KICKERNICKS
Underwear that follows every natural curve regardless of posture.
PARSONS DRY GOODS CO.
STORRS SQUARE BRAINTREE, MASS.

Wear-Ever Aluminum Specials
Now on Sale for September
Also
Reductions on General Merchandise
Geo. E. Warren's Hardware
BRAINTREE, MASS.

GEO. E. WARREN'S
Agents for
Bunsen Range Burners
$29.50 to $55.00
LACO BURNER for the Furnace as low as $249.00, completely installed.

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records. COMmonwealth 4330.

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect. Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

J. W. Rogers
FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions
1375 BEACON ST. Tel. Asp. 0621

Upholstering
of quality by skilled experts, at new low prices. Will call anywhere with samples and estimate cost. Best references furnished. For more information call, write, or phone. Furniture for sale.
Open Evenings
H. Oscar Upholstering Co.
124 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass.
ASPinwall 8264

PELHAM HALL
BEAUTY SALON

Eugene Permanent Wave, $7.50
Shampoo and Wave (Marcel or Finger), $1.25
Bleaching and Dyeing
All branches of Beauty Culture
1284 BEACON ST., Coolidge Cor. Asp. 5432

Florence & Rand Hat Shops
1391 Beacon St., Brookline Beacon 2092
433 Centre St., Newton New. No. 4914-M

YOUNGS GARAGE
18 WEBSTER STREET Tel. ASP. 2350
STORAGE
SUPPLIES—REPAIRS
WASHING GREASING

Flowers
F. E. PALMER
Established 1886
A unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

Mrs. WICKEN
Ladies' Hairdresser
1372 Beacon St. Tel. Aspinwall 9025

Boylston Pharmacy
823 BOYLSTON ST. Tel. Long. 4520
Toilet Articles—Films
Ice Cream—Candy
WE DELIVER

VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Francis C. Carreiro—Frederic C. Carreiro
Artistic Flower Arrangements
MEMBER FLORISTS TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION
103 Washington St. Tel. Beacon 6000-6001

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

The NUT SHELL STUDIO
326 HARVARD ST., COOLIDGE CORNER
GREETING CARDS—INEXPENSIVE GIFTS
COSTUME JEWELRY—NOVELTIES
LENDING LIBRARY

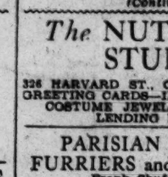
PARISIAN TAILORS
FURRIERS and CLEANERS
Frank Shufrin, *Prop.*
Expert Fur Remodeling and Repairing
821 Boylston Street Tel. Longwood 1252

PAINE'S
STATIONERS
TYPEWRITERS
RENTALS—SALES—REPAIRS
256 WASHINGTON ST., Cor. Davis Avenue

CAMBRIDGE

CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY
47 Cogswell Ave. Tel. Porter 0574
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Fuel Oil
Fireplace Wood
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL


Brattle Sq. Florists
29 BRATTLE ST.
Univ. 10116
Members F. T. D.
FLOWERS for ALL OCCASIONS
Gomati Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
27 BRATTLE ST.
Univ. 4188

Special Heinz Sale
This Week
GEO. H. STOCKWELL
GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
36 BRATTLE STREET Univ. 7515
Let the phone save steps.

Ford
New Ford Improved 4 and V8
Cambridge Authorized Dealer
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE

CLUETT SHIRTS, STETSON HATS,
BANNISTER SHOES
HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
are a few of the many national brands carried by
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
36 BRATTLE ST. Univ. 7515-7516
Let the phone save steps

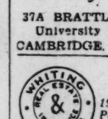
FISKE'S ICE CREAM
Candy and Luncheons That Distinctly Appeal
Fiske's Candy Shops
3 BRATTLE STREET, CAMBRIDGE
PAYSON PARK, BELMONT

DERBY SPECIAL
Waltham Men's Wrist Watch, 21 jewels, Riverside adjusted movement. Original price 60.00, now 21.75.
JOHN H. DERBY-JEWELER
TWO STORES—Est. 1907
HARVARD SQ. Cambridge DAVIS SQ. Somerville

Univ 0735

WEEKLY TRIPS TO MAINE

CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC CO.
"Everything Electrical"
37A BRATTLE ST. 75 NEWBURY ST.
University 1160 Commonwealth 0365
CAMBRIDGE, MASS BOSTON, MASS.


INSURANCE
of All Kinds
1933 Automobile Registration Plates delivered to your address. Application blanks now ready.
WHITING & MORRIS
1374 Massachusetts Ave. Porter 1380

CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. Uni. 9490
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

DEDHAM

MERRILL'S
DRY GOODS—FURNISHINGS
No Mend
SILK HOSIERY
396 Washington Street Tel. Ded. 1528

DORCHESTER

Tel. Geneva 5630 Anthracite and Bituminous
Coal, Coke and Wood
ANTHRACITE
D. J. FERGUSON COAL CO.
BITUMINOUS
Established 1889
167 DEVON STREET

FITCHBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fitchburg 2096 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

GOODNOW-PEARSON-HUDSON
FITCHBURG'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Where Quality Merchandise at lowest prices reigns supreme.

Rinso
The Granulated Soap
F. L. Drury & Sons Co.
800 MAIN STREET

Atwater Kent Radio
1932 MODEL
Better Than Ever
Lower Priced Than Ever
IVER JOHNSON SPORTING GOODS CO.
510 MAIN STREET Tel. 727

WE SPECIALIZE IN
PERMANENT WAVING
Zoto ..... 10. Realistic ..... 8.
Eugene ..... 6. Frederics ..... 6.
Muris ..... 4.
MR. PHIL, Third Floor in Nichols & Frost
341 Main Street Tel. 2740

PENNY BRYN SHOPPE
558 MAIN STREET
GENUINE ENGLISH MUFFINS
Mrs. Rich's Homemade Jelly and Jam
All kinds of Pie and Cake

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
992 MAIN STREET
HIGH GRADE CLEANSING
at Reasonable Prices
We do all kinds of pleating.
Articles called for and delivered free.

Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs.
CLOVER HILL FARMS
Where Quality Counts Tel. 737

BROOKS'
THE STORE UNUSUAL
VISIT OUR
Restaurant and Gift Shop
MAIN STREET AT OLIVER

F. L. Drury & Sons Co.
800 Main Street

LESURE *the Florist*
Flowers for all occasions
5 PUTNAM STREET
TEL. 848

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

MODEL FUR SHOP
Manufacturers and Importers of High Grade Furs
Dry Cold Storage
524 MAIN STREET Tel. 3266

Anna Harlow Hairdressing Shop
3 DAY STREET Tel. 2432
Leon Oil and Realistic Permanents
Finger and Marcel Waving

PENNY BRYN SHOPPE
558 MAIN STREET
HOME CANNED VEGETABLES
HOME MADE PICKLES
BREAD—CAKE—PIES

Fitchburg Hardware Co.
314 MAIN STREET
Distributors of
Lowe Bros. High Standard Paints and Varnishes
Tel. 1670

WILSON
Tire & Battery Service
Norwalk Tires—Perrine Batteries
57 SUMMER STREET Tel. 130

FRAMINGHAM

KINGSBURY'S STORE
LADIES'
COATS DRESSES
LINGERIE CORSETS
20 UNION AVE.

Framingham Trust Co.
Commercial and Savings Departments
Safe Deposit Vaults
BANK BY MAIL
Small Accounts as Well as the Larger Ones Are Cordially Solicited.

Universal Service Station
General Auto Repairing
REAR 104 IRVING STREET
Dial 6626
P. W. BULIUNG F. H. CYPHERS

at CARPENTER'S CORNER
CONCORD STREET
STETSON HATS
CAPE COD SHIRTS
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
WARREN E. HENDERSON
41 HOLLIS STREET

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM CBROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments Located on Five Floors

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
BROWN'S SHOE SHOP
133 MAIN STREET, GLOUCESTER

The Josephine Corset Shoppe
Corsets, Silk Underwear and Hosiery, Children's Frocks, Elizabeth Arden's Venetian Toilet Preparations
12 PLEASANT ST., GLOUCESTER, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

GREENFIELD

Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N.
LYMAN
84 Federal St. Tel. 3664
Greenfield, Mass.

INSURANCE
All Kinds
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

The New Fall Series
BOSTONIAN SUIT
Now $20.00
This is the same Bostonian—yes, even a better Bostonian than you bought at 28.50 in 1931.
NICHOLS & MORSE CO.
"THE LIVE STORE"

Comfort and Economy
are assured by our Famous
Reading Anthracite Coal
ELLISON
COAL and GRAIN CO.
14 Middlesex Street, Bradford, Mass.
Cassius P. Smith, *Prop.* Tel. 44

Now $6.00
The Red Cross Shoe
Fits the Foot in Action and Repose.
Lorraine Boot Shop
27 Merrimack St. Tel. 3640
Sole Agents

Staples Hardware Co.
11 WATER STREET Tel. 2130
Certain-teed and Bird Roofing Paper
Rutland Roof Products
Agents for CLARION RADIOS

Black Cats
Witches, Owls, Brooms. All of Chocolates for Halloween Favors, Halloween Candies in Black and Orange. Place Your Order early for Halloween Ice Cream. Nan Cabot Irregular Chocolates. 20c a pound at
B. T. PICKARDS
20 Winter St. Tel. 2479

The Nash Beauty Shoppe

EUGENE—REALISTIC
Permanent Waving
Artistic Hair-Cutting, Dyeing, Marcel and Finger Waving. For Appointment Phone 5641
16 MERRIMACK STREET

ASK ABOUT OUR
NEW SERVICES AT THE
Individual Family Laundry
General Launderers
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, *Prop.* Tel. 164

QUAKER HOSIERY
A New Department
Once a Customer, Always a Customer
The Bunker-Johnson West Co.
10 MERRIMACK ST. *Reliable Merchandise*

New Fall Suits
TAILORED BY
Fashion Park, $30
MANHATTAN SHOP
9 MERRIMACK STREET

SILVERWARE
The Latest Patterns in Sterling and Plate for the October Brides.
ALBERT W. HUNKINS
165 MERRIMACK STREET

HOLYOKE

Conrad Shoes *for Men*
are pace makers in shoe style
COMFORTABLE? YES!
$5.00
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

Men's Fall Hats
New snap brim styles in a wide variety of shapes and colors for Fall wear. Priced at $1.95 and $2.95.
DOBBS HATS $5.00 and $7.00
A. T. GALLUP, INC.
293 HIGH STREET

Men's Cape Cod Shirts
A New England product of fine broadcloth. Collar attached and neckband in plain colors. $1.50.
A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
293 HIGH STREET

Announcing the Opening of the
Osborne Hardware Co.
243 MAPLE ST. and 913 HAMPDEN ST.
Complete New Stock of Hardware, Dinnerware, China Gifts and Kitchenware.

LAWRENCE

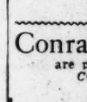
Cherry & Webb Co.
announces a
HARVEST SALE
OCTOBER 14 and 15
Red Apple Specials in Every Department
One of the special features of the Harvest Sale is the opening of a New Underwear Department in the basement—inexpensive undies.

LEXINGTON

Master Service Station
Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service

Official Brake and Light Station No 1118
Telephone Lexington 1438
Night Phone Lexington 1000
DAY AND NIGHT TOWING SERVICE

Lexington Fruit Co.
Fruits—Vegetables
1740 MASS. AVENUE
Tel. Lex. 0789


INTRODUCING
New STETSON HATS
at $5.00
Others from 7.50 to 12.50
amy & laura hat shoppe
1742 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900
147 Milk Street, Boston Hubbard 2800

SELTZER
The Lexington Tailor
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
1853 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0569

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

The Modern Shop
Mrs. ALICE T. SWETT
2 and 3-Piece Children's Sweater Suits $1.00.
Girls' Sweaters $1.00 and $1.39.
Silk and Wool Children's Union Suits 98c.
NEW FALL DRESSES

LOWELL

YES—WE SELL
Heinz Products, Gerber's Strained Vegetables, Clapp's Baby Foods, Ivory Salt—Postum — Friend's Beans — Burnett's Extracts—Campbell's Soups and other popular products
BROCKELMAN'S MARKETS
Fitchburg, Lowell, Nashua, Gardner Leominster, Clinton and Worcester

SILK HOSE
Full Fashioned Chiffon and Service Weights
First quality, 1000 pairs at
39c pair
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

Morse & Beals FLORIST
14 KEARNY SQUARE Phone 4400

Rouges and Powders
Values to 50c and $1
29c
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

Lyle JEWELER LOWELL, MASS.
181 CENTRAL STREET

LYNN

"Right Goods Fair Prices"

Besse Rolfe Stores

NEW FALL CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN

Quality Furniture
The kind that is built by reliable makers, and which will add prestige both to the manufacturer and to ourselves . . . is the only kind worth while. See what Gifford's has to offer and get our prices before final decision.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 MARKET ST. Breakers 0781 LYNN

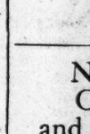
The Red Arrow Fleet
COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 3400

J. B. & W. A. LAMPER, Inc.
COAL
3 CENTRAL SQUARE
Tel. Bks. 7129—7128

MALDEN

Our New Fall Shoes for Ladies
Arch Preservers $8.50 and $10.00
Dorothy Dodd $6.00 and $7.50
Enna Jetticks $4.40 and $5.00
HIGGINS
102 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

NEW CAPE COD SHIRT
invites your inspection.
Now—$1.50—Now
The Apparel Shop that's on the Square.
BAKER CLOTHING CO.
432 MAIN STREET MALDEN, MASS.


Our New Fall Hats are on display — priced at $3.00
Also higher priced hats.
Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
147 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. 0631-W Malden

Curtains—Yard Goods
Our Children's Department in the basement
The JONES STORES
MALDEN—MELROSE—EVERETT

MEDFORD

C. A. O'NEIL
Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes and Vulcanizing
Complete Lubrication Complete Tire Service
136 MAIN ST. Tel. Mystic 2400

SANI-BAGS
Manufactured exclusively by HERSEY PAPER CO. Inc., Medford, Mass. Keep your Garbage and Waste Cans clean, dry and odorless. These bags are made from specially waterproofed, vermin-proof, extra heavy, tough paper.
For sale by P. VOLPE & SONS

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD (Continued)

We invite you to see our
Fall Suits and Topcoats

priced from $20 to $50
Finest values we have ever shown.
Open on Thursday and Saturday eves.

HI HEAT
Imported Anthracite
is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
Fuel Oil and New England Coke
GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

Dalton Service Station
105 MYSTIC AVE. Tel. MYSTIC 3884
SHELL
Washing Polishing
Greasing Oiling
Tires Tubes
Accessories Prompt Service
Cars called for and delivered
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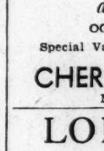
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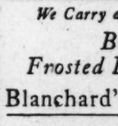

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Miss Marion Walther, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Madeline Wilson, New York City.
Miss Klara H. Robbins, Iowa City, Iowa.
Samson T Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
L. J. Sanderson, Winchester, Mass.
Mrs. Margaret H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Miss Verna C. Sherwood, Hugo, Okla.
Charles F Claar, New York City.
M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
H. P. Green, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Miss Georgia Sheldon, Lincoln, Neb.
Harold E. Thompson, Great Barrington, Mass.
Miss Audrey Kubach, Takoma Park, Md.
Mrs. E. F. Legge, Las Cruces, N. M.
Mrs. George N. Annis, Providence, R. I.
Miss Esther Parsons, Providence, R. I.
Miss Ethel M. McDougall, Olympia, Wash.
Miss Minnie Goldsman, Boston.
Miss Genevieve Daniels, Laguna Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Mary A. Hardin, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Miss Miltona Moore, Los Angeles.
Miss Ella MacNutt, Chula Vista, Calif.
Mrs. A. A. H. Shumway, Chula Vista, Calif.
Miss Dorothea Bellerman, Hinsdale, Ill.
Miss A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Margaret Wayne, Billings, Montana.
Mrs. M. G. Gaetz, Red Deer, Alberta.
Mrs. Irene A. Ambrose, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Susie Glover, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Miss Laurette A. Campbell, Montreal.
Miss Ruth Steisenmuller, Fairhope, Ala.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Miss Alberta M. Michael, Edmonton, Alta.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.

DAILY FEATURES

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Isaiah 11:6

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

DOWN in beautiful Santa Monica Canyon, near here, there stands a little log cabin under giant sycamores on the way to the beach. This is the office of a realtor who will come out to one's car if the horn is blown.

Some travelers, availing themselves of this method of announcing themselves, drove up, but saw the man's wife coming out instead. She held out in front of her, in carefully cupped hands, something seemingly very precious. Just before reaching the car she opened her hands and out flashed a brown fat valley cock quail which whirred up to an overhanging branch and noisily chattered at the visitors.

Expressing their delighted astonishment, the travelers asked the lady how she came to have a tamed quail, as usually it is considered to be a bird impossible to domesticate. In explanation the woman said that her boys had found three tiny baby quail which had lost their mother, and had brought them home—and this one had lived and was as much at home with them as a pet chicken.

"But how about that big gray cat lying down over there, does he never bother the quail?" the visitors asked.

"Oh no, Tommy loves him and submits to being walked upon and even lets the quail poke around his ears with his little sharp bill. He really seems to enjoy the attention."

Rime-O-Grams

No. 54

Old World Countries

Prepared by Anne Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
This land of the dragon,
Both little and big,
Is the country where Bobo
First tasted roast pig.

2.
Perched on a peak,
Its race not yet run,
Is the smallest republic
Under the sun.

3.
Its earliest records
For ages unknown,
Were deciphered by means
Of a long-buried stone.

4.
In this kindly land
The Pilgrims sojourned
Ere to the New World
Their vision was turned.

5.
This country is noted
For watches and cheeses,
Bell-ringing yodelers
And cool mountain breezes.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 54."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ouachita ("Correspondent")—This name, applied to a range of mountains in western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma, also to a tributary of the Red River, is pronounced *Wosh'-ih-tau* (*o* as in *odd*, *i* as in *it*, *au* as in *haul*; secondary stress on last syllable).

Correlative (Mrs. A. F.) — *Ko-rel'-a-tiv* (*o* as in *connect*, *e* as in *get*, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* as in *it*).

The inquirer adds: "I have yet to hear a Reader using the final *al* instead of *ul*, in such words as 'moral,' 'mortal,' 'incorporeal,' etc., and think they cannot yet have found your column."

This note provides an opportunity for us to say that pronunciations in this department are in no way imposed upon Readers. Not being in the dictionary business, we do not pose as authorities on pronunciation, and we accept Webster's first choice as indicating preferred cultural usage.

We agree that it requires courage of a high order to pronounce a word differently than it is pronounced locally, and we earnestly request that those who honor this department with their attention do this: Report to the Feature Editor any prevailing cultured usage which does not accord with the pronunciations given in this column. Many thanks.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

THE other side of an emergency is always an opportunity.
—DEAN BURROUGHS

Brevities

Detroit News: Who remembers when a fellow had to wire on ahead to make sure of a room in a hotel?

Los Angeles Times: In a boarding-house the tenderest part of the chicken is the gravy.

PATHFINDERS

Robert Fulton

(1765—1815)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Little Britain, Penna. The history of the steamboat brings in the names of many who worked and experimented for years before the Clermont was put in commission by Fulton.

Historians differ as to just where the honor belongs. Records show that in 1773 the Marquis de Jouffroy built and ran a boat propelled by steam on the River Saône in France.

John Fitch of Connecticut has always been a contender for the honor; also John Stevens and James Rumsey.

Apparently, few of the basic ideas were invented by Fulton. With his keen mechanical bent he was able to take the best of what experimenting by others had produced. Later improvements were, however, invented by him.

Today, records generally concede Fulton's trial trip of the Clermont on the Hudson River (Aug. 17, 1807) as the first successful development of the **steamboat.**

The Children's Corner

The Roll of Brown Paper

(Mother went to a paper company and bought a roll of brown paper, 18 inches wide. This is the third use she made of it.)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"DEAR me!" said Mother. She had just come in from out-of-doors, and she was out of breath. "The wind and I certainly had an argument. It said I couldn't come around the corner, and I said I could. And here I am!"

"How could the wind argue, Mother?" asked Doris.

"Don't you hear him?" asked Mother.

They all listened. Surely enough,

Frederic Found a Picture of a Ship.

"Whoooooo," said the wind, "Hoooooooo."

"That is just the sound it makes when it blows through the wires," said Frederic.

"Well," said Mother, "when you are trying to come around the corner, and the wind pushes and pushes against you, and says 'Whoooooo' in your ear, it sounds like an argument to me! But then," she added, "I suppose it is so busy it really wasn't paying any attention to me at all."

"Busy!" said Doris, "the wind isn't busy."

"Don't you think you would feel you were busy if you had to go rushing around the world doing all it has to do?" asked Mother.

"What does it do?" asked Frederic.

"You tell me what it does," answered Mother.

"It blows the windmills of Holland," said Frederic, who had been studying about that in school.

"It blows clothes dry," said Doris, "Maria said this was a fine drying day."

"It blows ships," said Frederic, "Mother, can't we maks a book of the things the wind does?"

"Yes, of course," answered Mother, "I will get out the roll of brown paper and help you to make the scrapbook." They cut and folded and tied the sheets, and Mother gave them a pile of magazines to cut from.

Doris found a picture of a woman hanging up clothes, and how the wind was blowing them around!

It did not take Frederic long too find a picture of a fine ship with many sails in a brisk wind. While he was pasting it in he was thinking.

"Mother," he said, "don't you think we ought to use this special picture of Columbus' ship too? If the wind had not blown that ship, he never could have come to this country."

Mother smiled. "In olden times the history of all the world was changed by the wind that blew shiploads of people from place to place. It is only in the last century that we have had steam and electrical power. I think we should have a picture of Columbus' ship."

"Here is one of a little boy flying a kite. I'll put that in," said Doris.

"Miss Moore told us in school that the wind blows seeds," said Frederic, "like milkweed seeds."

"And dandelion seeds," added Doris.

"There are so many things that are beautiful in motion," said Mother, "like flags, and fields of grain, and trees. Let us put those in."

"I have a lovely picture of our flag blowing. I'll get it," said Doris.

"And there would not be any waves if it were not for the wind," said Mother, "so put in this one of children bathing in the surf."

There was silence for a little while as they cut and pasted busily. Then Mother said, "Here is a picture that will surprise you. But it belongs in the scrapbook. Do you know why?"

She handed it to the children. It was the picture of a high mountain. There was not a tree nor anything growing, only bare rock and deep gorges.

"I don't see anything about the wind in that," said Doris.

Then Mother told them that next to water, wind was the greatest force in wearing away mountains and rocks and cutting gorges and valleys. It scoops up loose sand and blows it against the rocks, wearing away the soft parts; and into the hole where the sand was, rainwater runs and scours it deeper, until the entire side of the mountain is changed.

Frederic pasted in that picture very carefully. Then he said, "I have a surprise picture too."

It was of a little boy blowing a soap bubble. Frederic laughed. "He blows wind out of his mouth to make it," he said.

"And here is a weather vane on a barn," said Doris, "as she hurried to paste it in, before the supper bell rang.

In Lighter Vein

Better Off

"A lighthouse keeper who retired last week admits that he has saved enough to live in luxury."—*News item.*

That's a change from being on the rocks.

Hermetically Speaking

First Salmon: "I suppose you're going east this summer?"

Second Salmon: "I shall if I can."

Seldom Heard

Edna: "Jack *is* so original. He says things to me that nobody else would dream of saying."

May: "What has he been up to now—asking you to marry him?"—*Hummel.*

Progressive

"And are you really satisfied with walking about the country begging?" asked the housewife.

"No, ma'am," repied the tramp, "I'll soon have enough money saved up to buy a secondhand car."

Worth Knowing

STRETCHING DANDELIONS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A special type of dandelion, with a rubber content of 15 per cent, has been found on the southern coast of Crimea by Soviet natural scientists. Plans are under way to plant 2500 acres with the dandelion.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Figures prepared by the Chicago Automobile Trade Association show that automobiles are being stolen in Chicago faster than they are being sold?

In Australia it is compulsory for the film exhibitor to show a certain percentage of British-made films?

Free fishing licenses have been issued to unemployed men and women in New York State?

Since 1896, when the Olympic Games were revived, the United States has won every meet?

The Colonel Lindbergh collection of gifts is the largest ever given to one man?

Pants pockets may be obtained in the five-and-ten cent stores?

The dirigible Akron has accommodations for five airplanes?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Everybody's Job

MORE bread and butter—maybe even a little dessert now and then; a warmer kitchen—maybe even a fire in the front-room grate of an evening. With such promises as these, "cold" statistics have begun actually to glow for those thousands of American families who need no economists to define depression.

It should not be supposed, however, that only those who have lived close to hardship in the last three years catch eagerly at the numerous shafts of light now dissipating the economic gloom. This is not an age in which one section of society can ignore or regard coolly the sufferings of another section. For the sake of his fellow man as much as for the sake of his own pocketbook does each enlightened citizen look forward to better times.

Agreement that the turn has come is already general. For some time the "man in the street" has sensed an improved feeling. Now 140 trade associations and chambers of commerce in the United States have reported to the Commerce Department indications of business increase. Another set of reports from executives of more than 100 representative industries—wholesale, mail order, railroading, electrical and others—offers further evidence that opportunity lies ahead.

And what is this opportunity?

For the moment it must be the opportunity to feed hungry mouths, to shelter cold bodies, to restore the morale and hope of those who have been fighting in a veritable no-man's land. It must be the chance to get a few dollars into each empty pocket.

But—

From there on it must be the opportunity not so much to restore the old prosperity as to build a new prosperity. Wheat at $1.75 and United States Steel at 260 is not the goal, though a rise in commodity and security prices naturally will accompany progress toward this new prosperity. Neither is the goal the reaching of a "higher" material standard of living than that of 1929. The goal is rather to make sure that a comfortable level of living be secured for the millions who knew want in boom times as well as for those who have tasted it more recently.

The new prosperity will be one not of height but of broadness. Only as it meets these specifications will it be secure.

To build it this way will not be easy. Nor will it be the job of a few men. Some idea of the complexities of sound reconstruction work may be had from Senator William E. Borah's address at Burley, Idaho, the other day. World markets must be restored, monetary systems also restored and adapted to present needs, governmental extravagances must be curbed, and, last but not least difficult, a dollar whose value does not change must displace a dollar "that takes three times as much wheat, four times as much cotton, three times as much pork to buy as it would have taken three years ago." Senator Borah's plan is a theme upon which economists of recent years have written a hundred variations.

Yet these things are not impossible. The approaching world economic conference signals faith that they are not. The growing discontent over international trade barriers portends efforts to reopen the channels of commerce. Studies like those of Prof. Irving Fisher, in which it is proposed that long-term debt contracts be written to provide for payment according to the general price level, indicate that much serious and sound thinking is being applied to the problem of the fluctuating dollar.

But conferences and studies alone will fall short of achieving economic security. Indeed, if the precepts which have been in mankind's possession for nearly 2000 years were put into practice among capitalists, employers and wage earners alike, an advance greater than has yet been seen would occur. But before such a gain can be hoped for, self-interest must be enlightened. The employer must recognize that labor is the backbone not only of the production but also of the consumption of his products. And labor must learn that in the long run it has most to gain not from getting all it can while it can, but from seeking to understand the broader necessities of economic security.

In the hard soil of the business slump have been planted seeds of a new order. It remains only to keep these seeds watered and to keep weeds away when they are growing—to keep the eyes on the new prosperity and away from the old.

The plant can be made to grow. But the laborers must be many.

Home Again From the Sea

THE migrations of the anadromous fishes, from the brood streams to mother ocean and, in due season, home again to the streams of their origin, are conducive to reflection that ends only in awe. Thus the five species of Pacific salmon, near kin to the true salmon of the Atlantic, turn ever inland from the vastness of the sea. And each fish as unerringly as the iron to its magnet approaches that one of the thousand rivers and minor streams wherein it quitted the egg. And why this should be, a thing so strange and wonderful, not even the most learned of ichthyologists may say.

Oregon has a fish hatchery at Bonneville, on the beautiful Columbia River Highway. The hatchery derives its waters from a small creek, and these it releases again in the relatively minor stream that enters the great river of the West. One of the smallest of the Pacific salmon, and the choicest, is the blueback of the Columbia.

Of the Pacific salmon the blueback is singular in that it spawns naturally in lakes, and not in streams as do the others. But the blueback migration of the Columbia River, of olden time multitudinous and important, had all but vanished by reason of dams interposed between the salmon and the immemorial mountain lake of their origin. Four years ago there were hatched and released at Bonneville some thousands of these fish, in the hope of restoration. The fingerlings descended to the Columbia and were lost in her green secrecy. Four years is the cycle of the blueback salmon. And this summer came the return. Home from the Pacific, out of the almost imponderable immensity of the sea, the mature blueback returned to the ponds of Bonneville.

Down to the sea in infancy, and the long years in the mystery of the sea, and then, as to a summons making all things clear, the salmon approached the land, entered the Columbia and swam steadily upward to find, and to ascend, only that one minor affluent of the almost innumerable.

When men have flown to Mars, if ever they are permitted, they shall yet be unable to explain how the salmon are guided unfailingly home from the sea. But commonplace it is, in all truth, since there is so much of wonder in a commonplace wonderful world.

France Accepts Free Zone Award

FRANCE is to be congratulated on having gracefully accepted the majority ruling of the World Court in favor of Switzerland in the Free Zone case. Not only was the majority against her the narrowest possible—six votes to five—but the French thesis did not accept the view that the Court had jurisdiction to do what the majority judgment laid down—namely, to request the French to move their customs line back to its original position, from which it was moved without prior agreement with Switzerland in 1923. France's action is therefore all the more to be commended.

Though by the Court's award, announced last June, France must withdraw her customs line to its previous position, she is not precluded from levying in the zones any other fiscal duties she likes which do not possess the character of customs duties.

There should be no disappointment—or even surprise—if there is some delay in implementing the latest French decision. There are certain administrative details which will have to be settled between Berne and Paris if the zone system is not to lead to friction. Among other things is the fact that an important railroad to Paris runs through one of the districts affected. But with good will, there is no reason why these minor points should prevent the proper functioning of the zones any more than they did before the World War.

Taken all in all, the Free Zone case may well be regarded as one of the World Court's great successes. The issue was one which diplomacy had failed to solve. It involved the *amour propre* of a great power. The Court itself was divided by a single vote, and in the minority were not only the French judge but his English colleague as well. Nevertheless, the award has been loyally and unquestioningly accepted.

This fact constitutes a triumph for all concerned, and particularly for the Government of M. Edouard Herriot. Indeed, the whole episode stands out as a landmark in the gradual substitution of law for force in the settlement of international disputes.

The Congressional Craving for Pork

IT WILL no doubt be the accepted and common policy of critics of Mr. Garner, especially those active in the Hoover campaign, righteously and vigorously to denounce that gentleman for his attitude toward public appropriations. Mr. Garner, who is a candidate for Vice-President at a time when economy in national affairs seems to be especially compelled by existing business conditions, is seemingly on record as a proponent of an almost unrestricted pursuit of "pork" for political purposes. A Texas newspaper quotes him as saying that in many places in his district federal buildings are being erected of a character far more costly than necessary, and that in his own town a $60,000 building is going up when a $5000 one would be adequate.

The Speaker admitted that this was bad for the Federal Treasury, but claimed that he was doing only what the other members of Congress were in the habit of doing, and he proclaimed his position in these characteristic and picturesque words:

> Those fellows from New England and other states in the North have plastered their country with unnecessary federal buildings. Now we Democrats are in charge of the House, and I'll tell you right now, every time one of those Yankees gets a ham I'm going to do my best to get a hog.

The Republican State Committee of Massachusetts gives out this information, accompanying it with a vigorous denunciation of Garner, and of "the brazenness of his political viewpoint." Yet the vast majority of the representatives in Congress, be they Republicans or Democrats, would do precisely what Garner has done, though they might not describe it in such vivacious terms.

No record is at hand of the extent to which Vice-President Curtis in his long and honorable career as Representative and Senator secured for his district and his State federal buildings or federal public works of various kinds. Undoubtedly, however, he exerted himself to the utmost to do for his constituents what other representatives were doing for theirs. Mr. Garner's position is made no more—nor less—discreditable by the fact that he has been nominated for Vice-President, nor by his position as leader of the Democratic majority in the House.

The point of attack on the utterly indefensible and scandalous practice which Garner admits being a party to is not Garner himself, but the system. The responsibility, indeed, lies back of the individual congressman with the voters in the various districts. Just so long as the voters consider it smart and efficient for their representatives to secure for them a building for which they have no need, and the cost of which will be apportioned among all the people of the United States, just that long will congressmen do precisely that thing.

It is possible that the best means of destroying this practice may be not the education of the voters, which is apt to require a long time, and be rather doubtful at that, but the creation of some form of federal commission to investigate and report upon the needs of any applicant for a public building. Such a commission would not be willingly created by Congress, for it would take from that body one of its most prized privileges. But in the present state of the public mind, when economy is so widely demanded, it might be possible to secure legislation of this character.

At least it would be a more useful gesture than abusing the unfortunate Mr. Garner for a weakness which he shares with most of his colleagues.

For Children Only?

A GROWING need for change in motion picture styles has become increasingly apparent in recent years. This is particularly true as regards programs presented for the entertainment of children. The depicting of morbid, criminal and other undesirable conditions is frowned upon by most parents as improper fare for their children. The objection is magnified since it seems the effect of some pictures to paint crime and its associate evils in rather attractive hues.

Thousands of children at present are permitted by their parents, either wittingly or unwittingly, to see pictures which often tend to arouse admiration for unwholesome types and a desire for questionable pleasures. Some children may be unaffected by anything other than the subsequent vanquishment of the villain by the hero. But frequently youthful spectators are impressed with scenes or stories totally unsuitable for them.

In the same way that there are books and magazines exclusively for younger members of the family, why should there not be also motion pictures of a similar type? Children should not be subjected at the movies to suggestions beyond their mental scope any more than they should read books which are "too old" for them.

In most communities the afternoon performances on Saturdays appear to be attended largely by children. Here, it would seem, is an almost golden opportunity for some far-seeing showman. Programs planned solely for spectators of tender years might find a lasting place in the entertainment world. In some of the larger cities morning programs of subjects for children are even now presented weekly. But there is a definite need for an expansion of this idea which would embrace small towns and outlying communities.

With the constant growth of film chains, circuit programs might be routed in the same manner as those for "grown-ups." And it is not unlikely that many a person of mature years would be at least as well satisfied with simple and clean entertainment as he is at present with the more familiar of the "not for children" shows.

Gold in Human Nature

WHEN the full story of the last three years is told, many threads of gleaming gold will be found where only dull lead seemed visible during a difficult economic period. A particularly bright thread is the innate integrity which the "university of hard knocks" has discovered to a sometime skeptical world to be actually the rule and not the exception.

Mr. William S. Brown, manager of the Hotel Times Square, New York, urges extension of a plan he has already put into operation for housing jobless men and women of the white collar class during the winter months. His hotel offers 10 per cent of its rooms to such persons who are furnished with credentials from any religious or social organization, the room rent to be waived for six months and ultimate payment deferred for three years. Such a plan, Mr. Brown says, if generally adopted, would afford shelter to 500,000 during the cold weather.

As a reason for his conviction that this practical philanthropy will result in no loss to hotels, Mr. Brown cites his own experience. Predicting that hotels following up his suggestion will receive ultimate payment from those so helped, he states:

> Last year fifty rooms in the Hotel Times Square were given to unemployed, and more than 25 per cent of the men and women found employment and offered to reimburse the hotel, but we refused payment. There will be no embarrassment, as no one will know what guests are nonpaying, and no special section will be set aside for the persons we aid.

The thread of gold in this case seems to have turned out to be a rich and precious deposit composed of fine confidence in the inherent honesty of mankind and justification of that confidence by its gratifying results.

Editorial Notes

Soviet Russia, preferring at last quality to quantity, will stamp every article with the name of the plant that makes it. Thus the goods themselves will be praising the workers who take pride in their product, shouting the shame of those who do not.

A New York criminologist is able to trace a definite law of compensation in the use of bricks. He finds that the more bricks a state builds into schoolhouses and training schools, the fewer it will need to build into reform schools and penitentiaries.

Mr. Alfred E. Smith shakes hands with Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Governor hopes the former Governor is for him for President. But isn't there something that could count for more in a national election even than Smith—the Smiths?

Short stories are rarely literature, declares a literary expert. Makes the fellow with a drawer full of rejection slips feel quite chesty.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Can the South and the West Unite Politically?

THERE is a curious misconception in the public mind as to the effect of business depressions upon elections. The general theory is that the party in power always suffers from the coincidence of hard times with its direction of the Government and that as a rule it is turned out of power. This, however, does not appear to be the effect. An investigator acting for the Alexander Hamilton Institute points out that since the founding of the Republican Party there have been eight presidential elections occurring in years of business depression. In only three of these elections, 1884, 1896, and 1920, did the party in power lose control of the Government.

But no capable observer of politics would ascribe the results of the election in any one of these three elections to resentment over existing business conditions. In 1884 it was the revolt of a large section of the Republican Party against the nomination of James G. Blaine which turned the Republicans out. In 1896 the machinery of the Democratic Party, which was then in power, was seized by radicals under the leadership of William J. Bryan, with the result that William McKinley, who was much nearer in accord with Grover Cleveland, the then sitting President, than was the actual Democratic nominee, was elected. In 1920 the breakdown of Woodrow Wilson, and a natural reaction against the political methods compelled by wartime conditions, led to the defeat of the Democratic nominee.

In 1873 there was a business collapse, beginning just nine years after the Civil War, and bearing a marked resemblance to the depression of today, which, incidentally, started nine years after the World War price peak. The election of '76 occurred in the fourth year of the 1873 depression. The election now impending comes in the fourth year of the present depression. In the earlier election the Republicans, who were in power, were not turned out, although there will always be historical doubts as to whether their nominee, Hayes, or the Democrat, Tilden, was actually elected. Hayes was seated in this instance. Moreover, the course of the campaign did not indicate that the fight made on the Republican Party was made on its inability to grapple with the business depression.

Three out of eight would not make it appear that the rule which many so glibly assert, that a depression always means the retirement of the existing government, is well founded.

* * *

I am not myself one of those who believe that in this coming election Governor Roosevelt is going to sweep all or the greater part of the western states. This prophecy is made enthusiastically by gentlemen who talk of his carrying 42 states or even 46, in which latter event Mr. Hoover would be left in the predicament that Mr. Taft was in 1912. There is, however, no Roosevelt of the Theodore type in the field this year to accomplish that miracle.

In all probability Governor Roosevelt will carry many states in the middle and far West, which have hitherto been looked upon as Republican territory. There are 17 trans-Mississippi states, not one of which has been carried by the Democrats in the last 12 years. Most of them have been reliably Republican ever since admitted to statehood. Some are going Democratic this year undoubtedly, but it is difficult for me to believe that there will be as many as one-third of them which will make this new political alignment.

Yet if the anticipations of sanguine Rooseveltians should be true, and three-fourths of these states should go Democratic, it might lead to a brand new geographical realignment of parties, even though it should not elect the Democratic candidate this year. Ever since the days of Bryan the radical Democrats—the progressive Democrats, if you like the phrase better—have been cherishing the dream that at some time they might unite the Solid South with the agrarian states of the West and with this backing build up a party with a liberal program.

Such a program would be impossible of maintenance so long as the party is dependent upon the great industrial and financial communities of the Northeast and the middle West. Senator Dill and Senator Wagner are as far apart politically as their states are geographically. Bryan always believed that this realignment was possible, but he ended his career without seeing any evidence that his hopes were well founded. Of course, the first Wilson election was abnormal, and in the second election of that President the western states returned in the main to their historic Republican affiliations.

The pending election may produce unexpected results. No reasonably cautious person will today attempt to prophesy its outcome. It is not unlike the election of 1896 in that the Democratic candidate is leading a party of protest. It differs, however, from that historic struggle in that the President against whom protest is directed is this year a candidate for reëlection. In '96 he was not. Capable observers aver that the vote this year will be less one of support for Roosevelt than of wrath against Hoover. What may come out of such a situation is difficult to prognosticate.

If, however, what is reasonably apparent today should occur, and the ten eastern states from Maine to Delaware go Republican, while ten or twelve of the trans-Mississippi states go Democratic, the ultimate effect will be to greatly strengthen the views of those who are trying to make of the Democratic Party a liberal party, and to free it from any affiliation with the so-called plutocratic communities of the North and East. It would be a very curious thing if the end so eagerly and ineffectually sought by Bryan, the westerner, the small college man, the intimate associate of farmers and the laboring people, should be finally attained by Roosevelt, the Harvard graduate, the possessor of great inherited wealth, the associate almost wholly of those who enjoy special privileges and aristocratic surroundings.

Books of Current Interest

A German Diagnosis

What's Wrong With the World? by Wilhelm Roepke. Philadelphia: Dorrance. $1.25.

SUCH a mighty question as the author poses in his title is capable of several answers. The basic answer would certainly stress the ethical side of the world crisis. Others depend upon the answerer's interest. Dr. Roepke is an economist, professor of political economy at the University of Marburg. Therefore he restricts himself mainly to economic causation. He is also a German, and, much as he tries to keep his economist's gown aloof, he cannot forget the fact, as no German, engaged on a similar task, could forget.

There are two "storm centers" which concern the author, German and American. The German focus is his chief interest. According to his view, reparations and war debts have been one of the chief causes of the world crisis. The reason is that they constitute uneconomic payments, or payments in Dr. Roepke's language, for "false indebtedness." If a debt isn't to cause trouble, it must develop its own means of paying interest. A toll road is a good example of an "economic" debt; a stadium, of the reverse. Now the nations that borrowed money during the war blew it into nothingness, while reparations represented, from an economic standpoint, merely an indemnity, which had no antecedent loan back of it. There was thus nothing to show for them save paper evidences of indebtedness. However, in blissful ignorance of the ramifications of the payments that had then to be made, we behaved in the post-war years "on the principle that a free exchange of goods and services could solidly bind together in a single world economic system the explosive mixture of reparation payments and intergovernment debts."

Dr. Roepke mentions other factors in the world crisis, particularly the agricultural trouble, but he only just mentions them. In view of his title, it would have been more satisfactory if he had pursued this side of his inquiry further. Reparations, however, were pursuing him too hard to allow him to do so. In fact, several factors, such as the unequal distribution of gold, stand in the "closest *casual* [a misprint apparently for *causal*] relation with the 'false indebtedness' of the world," a statement that leaves a lot unsaid.

So the book rather lacks perspective. This is perhaps most marked in Dr. Roepke's treatment of the other "storm center," the United States, which is far too briefly dismissed. However, the author affords a picture of the likeness between these two countries—the world's greatest creditor and the world's greatest debtor—in their tremendous post-war development of capital equipment. Much of this equipment is now a white elephant, and to erect it each country erected a huge volume of debt, which is now as pressing a problem as the existence of the white elephant. Germany's problem is worse, because the debt in its case is mainly external, owed in main part to the United States. We are apt to forget (and the author says nothing to remind us) that a great part of the reparations already paid still lives on in the form of Germany's commercial debt.

Dr. Roepke is filled with a "great apprehension" about the future. But his book was written before the Lausanne conference. If reparations were not entirely settled there, at least they marched a long way to settlement. So great was the progress, indeed, that, if Dr. Roepke had written after the conference, there can be no doubt that he would have been much less apprehensive. Emerson says, "It never strikes twelve o'clock," meaning that a good deal of sweet reasonableness exists from which world statesmen may draw in ironing out the world's troubles.

H. B. E.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Learning to Do With Less Work

DR. H. B. BRUNER of Teachers' College, Columbia University, told Fort Worth teachers the other evening that the public school curriculum must soon take cognizance of a situation in which unemployment, instead of becoming less, will become greater.

A great number of persons will be thrown out of work if new machines come into use without the accompaniment of new products from new industries to meet new tastes and demands. In any case, the length of the working day will be shortened and the leisure to do other things besides earn bread will be enlarged. . . .

To meet the test of leisure is the real crux of civilization in modern times. It is a spiritual test, as well as an intellectual one. For the time being it is a material test also, owing to the imperfections of our distribution system. That we may get over somehow. But we may come upon an Athenian golden age when men will meet to talk and investigate as once they did daily in ancient Greece. Let us hope it comes slowly. We need time to make ready. —*Dallas* (Texas) *News.*

Christians Not Wanted?

ROBERT STANCKE was born of German parents in Russia, and for twenty-four years he has lived an honorable life as a laborer-preacher in Louisville, Ky. The other day he applied for citizenship papers. Asked if he were willing to bear arms in defense of the United States, he replied that he would gladly "do acts of mercy in war," but that his religion forbade his killing men as enemies when he considers all men his brothers.

United States Judge Charles L. Dawson expressed regret, but ruled that in view of the Supreme Court's five-to-four decision in the Bland-MacIntosh cases he could not grant him citizenship in the United States of America.

Stancke, a man without a country, says he will continue to work "mainly for a citizenship in the heavenly country." . . .

Is it not strange that this could happen in a country headed by a Quaker President; whose leadership brought about the adoption by the civilized world of the Kellogg treaty denouncing war; whose Constitution guarantees freedom of conscience?

Since we call ours a Christian nation, we might do a service to consistency by overruling the majority Supreme Court decision. We can do this if Congress at its next session will pass the Griffin-Cutting bill. —*Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, Colo.).

The Home of Pure Reason

LAST week's sinking spell in the stock market is now easy to explain. It was principally due to cumulative and widespread evidence that business is really improving.

It works out about as follows: Wall Street knows that business is bound to be bad in a presidential year. Then it looks around and notes queer things happening. Carloadings are going up. Steel is beginning to move. Clothes and shoes are selling so well that one begins to hear of overtime. It actually sounds like a business revival.

But Wall Street knows that this really cannot be. It knows that in a presidential year business must be bad; there is probably something about it in the United States Constitution or in the laws of the Medes and Persians. Therefore Wall Street is convinced that there is something fishy about the good news. From this it is an easy step to argue that when the truth is discovered the reaction will be something terrible.—*New York Times.*